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MEMORANDA

RELATING TO THE

MIFFLIN FAMILY.

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BY

JOHN HOUSTON MERRILL.

4083

[Philadelphia]
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[1890]

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James Muffett
(V1258)
Dec. 12, 1891

Engraved from the Original Seal brought to America by John Mifflin, Sr., in 1679.

PREFACE.

The following pages were prepared for Mr. James Mifflin, of Philadelphia. They do not pretend to be a genealogy of the family—a work of years—but are called Memoranda, as the most accurate description of their purpose, which is to preserve in convenient and durable shape, information of value relating to an old and prominent family. No one, who takes any interest in these matters, is ignorant of the fact that a few years' neglect often places such knowledge beyond the most diligent and careful research of trained investigators. Mr. Mifflin therefore determined that what material had been preserved in the family, or could be obtained from a somewhat superficial examination of public records, should be printed in this form.

J. H. M.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 24th, 1890.

JOHN MIFFLIN, senior, and John Mifflin, junior, father and son, came to America, from Warminster, Wiltshire, England, at some time prior to 1679. It is probable that they sailed in one of the five ships containing colonists, members of the Society of Friends, who disembarked at what is now Burlington, New Jersey, in 1677 or 1678.(1) The first authentic record known to exist of the Mifflin family in America is as follows:—

Hone^{rble} Si^{r}

Wee whose names ar here under subscribed lately come from old England with Intent to inhabitt in this contry, And if yo^{r} Hono^{r} please to Grant us an order vunder yo^{r} hand too setle between Mr. Pitter Alderridge's Plantation & the ffalls of Dellowar River wee shall bee willing to Imbrace it & to hold it according to the custom of the country being a ffit place for Husbandmen: wee may have land in Jersie side, but we ar willing to become Tennants to his Highness the Duke of Yourke if yo^{r} Hono^{r} please to give us the grant and to clear the Indians that now * * * * to send for the Rest of o^{r} ffamilys use thereof, or o^{r} relations which Looke for a Returne from us soe desiring yo^{r} answere by this bearer wee shall waite for it before we settle & shall Rest

Your Humble Servants,
although unknown,

JOHN AKARMAN, Sen.,
JOHN AKARMAN, Jun.,
ROBERT HOSKINS,
DANIEL BRINSON,
THOMAS SIBLY,
WM. CLARK,
JOHN BUDD,
JOHN MIFFLIN, Sen.,
JOHN MIFFLIN, Jun.,
ROBERT LUCAS,
JOHN LUCAS,
SAMUEL CLIFT,
THOMAS REVELL.

BURLINGTON, June y^{e} 23rd, 1679.(2)

(1) Smith's History of New Jersey. Westcott & Scharf's History of Philadelphia, vol. i. p. 79.

(2) From documents relating to the Colonial History of New York, vol. xii. p. 623; New Jersey Archives (First Series), vol. i. p. 289.

The next authentic record appears in the proceedings of the provisional court, established by the authority of Governor Andros, the representative of the Duke of York, at Upland, on the Delaware. On the 13th day of the 8th month, 1680, the Court, then sitting at Kingsess, makes the following order:—

Upon the peticon of John Mifflin, senior, The Court doe Grant him to take up 150 acres of Land, wthin y^{e} Courts Limits, w^{ch} heretofore hath not ben Granted, taken up or Improved by others, hee seating & Improving y^{e} same according to Lawe & Regulacons.

Upon the peticon of John Mifflin, junior, the Court doe grant him to take up 150 acres of Land, wthin y^{e} Courts Limits, w^{ch} heretofore hath not ben Granted or taken up by others, hee seating & Improving y^{e} same according to Lawe & Regulacons.(1)

These grants, found among those made by this Court to Swedes, confirm the family tradition that the father and son first lived for awhile among the Swedes on the Delaware. This places the family as one of the earliest, if not the first, of the English settlers in Pennsylvania. The spot chosen as their future home was probably little less beautiful then than now. It was a tract of three hundred acres of land on the east bank of the Schuylkill, now included in Fairmount Park. Here father and son lived, in a small building by the water-side, tradition says, and began the cultivation of their land. They were thus located upon property which remained in the possession of the family for many succeeding generations, at least two years prior to the arrival of William Penn. As soon as Penn had reached his new possessions, accompanied and followed by numbers of sturdy Friends, who proceeded to lay the foundations of Philadelphia and to locate on all sides of these settlers who had preceded them, measures were taken to obtain a confirmation of the title to their land. Accordingly, on the 18th day of the 5th month, 1684, Penn confirmed the original grant as follows:—

(1) Records of Upland Court, 1676–1681. Vol. vii. Penna. Hist. Soc., p. 182.

William Penn, by the Providence of God and the King's authority, Proprietary of the Province of Pennsylvania and y^e^ territories thereunto belonging, To all to whom these presents shall come sendeth Greeting:

Whereas, there is a tract of land in y^e^ county of Philadelphia, Beginning at a corner marked Hickory, standing on y^e^ east side of Schuylkill; then North-east & by East by the land of Dennis Rotchford three hundred and thirty perches to a corner marked White Oak; then South & by East by the land of Swan Swanson & Compa. one hundred and fifty perches to a corner marked Red Oak; then South-west & by West a half Westerly by Vacant land three hundred & ten perches to a corner marked Black Oak, standing on Schuylkill river, to y^e^ first-mentioned Hickory tree, containing two hundred and seventy acres of land, granted by an Ord^r^ of Court at Kingsess, bearing date y^e^ 13^th^ day of y^e^ 8^th^ month, 1680, & resurveyed by a Warrant from myself, bearing date y^e^ 24^th^ day of y^e^ 4^th^ month, 1683 & laid out by the Survey^or^ Gen^l^ ord^r^ y^e^ 5^th^ day of y^e^ s^d^ month & year unto John Mifflin, Sen^r^ & junior & y^e^ s^d^ John Mifflin, sen^r^ & jun^r^ requesting me to confirm y^e^ same by Patent. Kno ye that I have given, granted & confirmed, &c. &c.

WM. PENN. LOCUS SIGILLI.

Upon the original patent there are two endorsements of record, showing first, a conveyance by John Mifflin, senior, in fee simple, to his wife, Eleanor Mifflin, dated September 25th, 1693, and second, a reconveyance, for the consideration of £115, from John and Eleanor to John Mifflin, junior, dated June 10th, 1698.(1)

The location of this grant is determined by the description in the original patent, subsequent conveyances between members of the family, and various records and traditions. It was a tract of three hundred acres, covering that portion of Fairmount Park now known as Fountain Green and Rockland. While its exact limits could not be ascertained from the original description, because of the obliteration of the landmarks, without a laborious examination and comparison of numerous chains of title now merged in the Fairmount Park property, a rough survey, based upon the original description, and locating certain boundaries by subsequent conveyances from members of the family, leaves its general location beyond doubt. What is still

(1) Recorded in Patent Book "A.," vol. iv. p. 357, Recorder's Office, Philadelphia.

known as Mifflin's Lane formed the south-eastern line. This was originally a clearly marked road leading from the Ridge Road to the Schuylkill, passing near the south-eastern line of the new reservoir, and crossing the main Park drive near the corner of that structure. Little is left but the marks of this ancient lane on old maps to indicate its course in that part towards the Ridge Road. The growth of a city which was only a village when it was first used has obliterated it. But the other portion towards the Schuylkill is marked by two rows of majestic trees with intertwined branches, making what was once a beautiful and shaded approach to the old homestead near the river. Another, and perhaps equally enduring monument, is the name Fountain Green. It is now impossible to say when this name was given to the family property, but it is used so early in deeds and wills as to fairly imply that it dates from the second or third generation. Its appropriateness is striking. At the end of Mifflin's Lane, and in a semicircle of fine old trees, whose branches must have swept its roof, stood the Mifflin home, while a few feet from its door was a large spring of clear, pure water. The spring remains, walled up, it is true, and architecturally beautified to suit the purposes of a city park, but all that is left of the house is a pile or two of crumbled bricks and a few scattered foundation stones, the rest being probably imbedded in the remarkably natural grotto which surrounds the spring. This house, of which at this day only the vaguest descriptions can be obtained, remained in the possession of a branch of the family until 1806. For years prior to this time it was the country residence of Colonel Jonathan Mifflin, of the fifth generation, one of the wealthiest members of the family, and who must be distinguished from his equally wealthy relative of the same name, known as Jonathan the "Historian," and of the third generation, who owned a house on Germantown Road, which was destroyed by the British during the Revolution. About the time mentioned, Colonel Jonathan Mifflin met with severe losses to his merchant vessels trading with China and India by French spoliations. Fountain Green was sacrificed with most of his other property in payment of his debts, and he moved

to Columbia on the Susquehanna, where he died, leaving his claims against an unjust Government, and the traditions clustering about Fountain Green, as almost his only legacies to his children. Could the history of the property pause here it would perhaps be more desirable. The ideas suggested by such a beautiful country place, the home of six successive generations of the same family, held by a title antedating that of Penn himself, surrounded by other similar places, and only a few miles from all the gay and fashionable world of a large city, must have been attractive even to this family of Friends. But the reverses of fortune were soon to cause the destruction of the homestead by fire, communicated by sparks from an engine on the new railroad, and, later, Fountain Green, like the adjoining estates of Sedgeley and Rockland, which had previously been carved out of the original property, became a part of Fairmount Park. The south-eastern line of the original grant, as has been said, was Mifflin's Lane. The north-eastern was about the line of the Ridge Road, from which point the north-western extended to the Schuylkill at a point near the Rockland Landing, and the south-western boundary followed the windings of the Schuylkill to the point where Mifflin's Lane ran down to the river, perhaps a couple of hundred yards above the tunnel through Promonotory Rock.(1)

From a document entitled "Returns of Inhabitants and Lands owned and Improved in portions of Philadelphia County, at the order of three Justices of the Peace (dated 14 2 mo., 1683, O. S.), to be executed betwixt this and three weeks hence,"(2) it appears that—

John Meefelon, aged 45 years, hath 3 hundred ackers of land & hath Improved 10 ackers.

John Meefelon, the younger, aged 22 years.

This indicates that father and son promptly applied themselves to the work of providing a home. It is likely that they soon built a more commodious house, for the will of John,

(1) The descent of Fountain Green as traced in the public records will be found stated in detail in the sketch of Colonel Jonathan Mifflin, *infra*.

(2) Pennsylvania Magazine, vol. vii. p. 106.

junior, dated 1713, devises to his wife Elizabeth "all that messuage, tenement, plantation and tract of land where he then lived, with the other buildings and improvements, with all the negroes and other servants and all the stock and creatures remaining on and belonging to the plantation." And an old map of Philadelphia and its vicinity,(1) published in 1750, and giving the names of many householders, shows a house of some dimensions for that period located at a short distance from the river.

In the meantime the son had married Elizabeth Hardy, from Darby, in Old England. She came the year when William Penn first arrived, and the ship discharged at the mouth of Darby Creek and wintered there, the people generally settling thereabouts and called the place Darby Town, soon after which John Mifflin, the son, became acquainted with her, she being settled about four or five miles from his habitation, and from that acquaintance a marriage between them was solemnized in a meeting-house of Friends at Chester, or near it.

John Mifflin, the younger, & Elizabeth Hardy, on the 6th day of the 12th month, 1683-4, at the house of Henry Lewis, neer Schuylkill, where a considerable number of Friends met, consumated there marriage two months after their first appearance & fixing up public notice of their intention for one month, according to Law.

Some time after this marriage the wife of John, the elder, came from England. She died soon after her arrival here, after a short illness. John, the elder, afterwards moved over the Schuylkill to Merion and married a second wife, who survived him, he dying upwards of 70 years old.(2)

No record can be found to show the name of John Mifflin, senior's, first wife, nor the maiden name of his second. As already mentioned, John Mifflin, senior, conveys to Eleanor, his wife, in 1693, the original plantation, and Eleanor joins with John in a conveyance to their son in 1698, and since the will of John Mifflin, senior, dated in 1715, and proved in 1716,

(1) Westcott & Scharf's History of Philadelphia, vol. i.

(2) See account of the Mifflin Family, by Jonathan Mifflin, the youngest son of John Mifflin, junior, and surnamed the "Historian" by his descendants, whose sketch is copied *infra* in the account of his life.

mentions his wife Eleanor, there is little time left for another marriage. Nevertheless the accuracy of the statements, so far as they could be verified, in "An Account of the Mifflin Family, written by Jonathan Mifflin, senior, on the 15th of September, 1770," must leave this matter in some doubt, unless we presume that Eleanor was the name of the second wife and that their marriage took place between 1684 and 1693, which does not seem improbable.

THIRD GENERATION.

The children of John Mifflin, junior, and Elizabeth Hardy, were as follows:—

I. EDWARD.[3]—Born, Fountain Green, 1685; moved to Accomac County, Va.; married Mary ———; died, Accomac County, Va., about 1743.

II. GEORGE.[3]—Born, Fountain Green, 1688; lived, Philadelphia; admitted freeman of the city April or May, 1717; merchant, 1726; member of Common Council, 1730; member of Governor's Council, 1730; owner in 1731 of interest in Colebrookdale Furnace, which was erected in 1720, and is said to be the oldest in Pennsylvania; married, 11 mo. 29, 1713, Esther Cordery, daughter of Hugh Cordery, by his wife Deborah. By his father's will he received a house and lot on south side of High Street, and subsequently bought an adjoining one from his brother John; died, Philadelphia, 4 mo. 13, 1758, aged about 70 years.

III. JOHN.[3]—Born, Fountain Green, 1690; lived, Philadelphia and Kent County, Del.; admitted freeman of the city April or May, 1717; merchant, 1717; by his father's will he received a house and lot on High Street, adjoining that of his brother George; purchased, in 1716, house and lot on south side of Chestnut Street; married Elizabeth ———; died, Kent County, Del., prior to 1733.

IV. ELIZABETH.[3]—Born, Fountain Green, 1692; married some years prior to 1714, probably Benjamin Oram, and is thought to have moved to New Jersey; died prior to 1733.

V. PATIENCE.[3]—Born, Fountain Green, 1694, and died there 9 mo. 23, 1717, unmarried and without issue.

VI. JANE.[3]—Born, Fountain Green, 1696; married, Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, 6 mo. 30, 1717, John Waller.

VII. SAMUEL.—Born, Fountain Green, 1698; married Elizabeth ———; died, Philadelphia, 8 mo. 1, 1724.(1)

VIII. JONATHAN.—Born, Fountain Green, 1699, and died there 3 mo. 15, 1700.

IX. JONATHAN, "the Historian."—Born, Fountain Green, 4 mo. 12, 1704; died, Philadelphia, 10 mo. 15, 1781, aged 78 years; married (1), 3 mo. 30, 1723, at Philadelphia, Sarah Robinson, and by her had

(1) The "Account of the Mifflin Family," already mentioned, says that Samuel died "single about the 26th year of his age." The date of his death, however, is found in the Friends' Records, and letters of administration upon his estate were granted to his widow, Elizabeth, 13 Nov., 1724.

issue; married (2), between 8 mo. 28 and 9 mo. 28, 1752, Rebecca Evans; married (3), 11 mo. 9, 1758, Sarah Powell.

Sarah Robinson, the first wife, was born, Philadelphia, 1706 (?), and died, Philadelphia, 5 mo. 29, 1745. She was the daughter of Richard Robinson,(1) an Englishman, who had been captured by pirates and held in slavery in Morocco, and was redeemed by the Quakers.

Rebecca Evans, the second wife, died, Philadelphia, 10 mo. 13, 1753, and letters of administration upon her estate were granted to her husband Jonathan 23 Jan., 1754.

Sarah Powell, the third wife, was born, Philadelphia, 1711, and died, Philadelphia, 1 mo. 21, 1792, aged 81 years. She was the daughter of ——— Armitt, and married first William Powell, of the Powelton Farm, who died in 1735.

Jonathan, the Historian, was undoubtedly a man of very considerable wealth, which, with his long life and his interest in family records, has served to make him a prominent figure. He lived on a plantation near the Germantown Road, which is designated on some of the early maps.

"By Varlies' map of 1802, Mifflin's garden and house were on the west side of the road we travel, running north from the point of entrance of the Old York Road. Near here was the house that was once called the Backwoodsman."(2)

Among the Penn-Physick manuscripts,(3) in the Pennsylvania Historical Society, is the memorandum of a conversation—or a draft of a letter to one of the Penns—which passed between E. P. (Edward Physick) and Jonathan Mifflin, "respecting the sealing of the said Mifflin's City Lot Patent," dated 21 May, 1771, and beginning thus: "I went this day to the house of Mr. Jonathan Mifflin, near the Germantown Road." The account of the conversation is quite interesting, and serves to throw some light upon the old gentleman's character. This is no doubt the house which was burned by the British during the Revolution, which event is thus mentioned in a contemporary diary:—

"November 22, 7th day of the week. This morning, about ten o'clock, the British set fire to the Fair Hill Mansion House,(4) Jonathan Mifflin's and many others, amounting to eleven, besides outhouses, barns, &c. The reason which they assign for this destruction of their friend's property is on account of the Americans firing from these houses and harassing their pickets."(5)

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(1) He came to Philadelphia about 1702, and married, in 1704, Sarah Jefferys, and by her left two daughters.

(2) Account of Germantown Road and its associations, Pennsylvania Magazine, vol. v. p. 6.

(3) Penn-Physick MSS., vol. iv. p. 61.

(4) The residence of Isaac Norris, Esq.

(5) Diary of Robert Morton. See this event also mentioned in Diary of Elizabeth Drinker (Pa. Hist. Soc., p. 66).

GEORGE MIFFLIN[3] AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

GEORGE MIFFLIN,[3] the second son of John Mifflin, junior, had six children, and survived all but two of them. His eldest son, John Mifflin,[4] was born in Philadelphia Jan. 18, 1714–15, and died Philadelphia 2 mo. 10, 1759. He married, first, Elizabeth Bagnell, who was the mother of General Thomas Mifflin, and, second, Sarah Fishbourne, who was born Philadelphia Oct. 20, 1733, and died Philadelphia May 16, 1816, and was daughter of William Fishbourne by his second wife, Sarah Roberts, of Philadelphia. The marriage certificate contains one hundred and fifty-five names, among them James Logan, Chew, Pemberton, Morris, Bond, Thos. Mifflin, the son, Roberts, &c. She subsequently, Oct. 8, 1776, married John Beale Bordley, a wealthy Maryland planter, and lived with him on Wye Island, one-half of which her husband owned. They had one daughter, Elizabeth, who married James Gibson, of Philadelphia.

JOHN MIFFLIN[4] was a prominent and wealthy merchant in Philadelphia. In 1745 he was made one of two commissioners appointed by act of Assembly to spend the £60,000 which, after a long struggle, the House was induced to grant "for the King's use," a Quaker phrase, which meant the defence of the Province. In 1747 he was elected a member of Common Council. In 1751 he was elected an Alderman, at the same time as Benjamin Franklin. In the same year he was one of the signers of a petition to the State Legislature for the formation of a hospital, the project of Dr. Thos. Bond. In 1752 he was made a Justice of the Peace, and on May 20, 1752, he was commissioned a Justice of the Courts of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court. On Nov. 2, 1755, at a meeting called on Sunday upon receipt of news that the Indians had attacked the settlements at Auchwick and Juniata, and the people were coming to Philadelphia for protection, he was chosen to the Privy Council of Pennsylvania. In that capacity he attended a conference at Easton in July, 1757, with the celebrated Tedyuscung and other Indian chiefs. He was one of the incorporators and for twelve years a Director of the Philadelphia Library, and was also a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania after 1749. What is probably his signature may be seen in the Penn-Physick Manuscripts.(1)

He was buried in the Friends' Burying Ground. His will was dated Feb. 7, 1759, and proved Feb. 26, 1759. In it mention is made of his wife Sarah, and of his sons Thomas and George, and a child who was born after his death, to which three children the residue of his estate was given. Provision is also made for the completion of a house then in process of construction at the corner of Front and Chestnut Streets. An interesting description of the appearance of his residence is taken from a letter which forms the basis of an account of this house in Westcott & Scharf's History of Philadelphia:—

(1) Vol. iv. p. 221.

At the south-west corner of Front and Chestnut Streets was a fine three-story brick house and dwelling which had been built about the time of the Revolution for John Mifflin, merchant. He was the father of General Thomas Mifflin, the first Governor of Pennsylvania under the Constitution of 1789. It was usual at this period for most merchants to have their dwellings in the same buildings as their stores. The Mifflin mansion was thus peculiar. It was a double house. The front was on Front Street, and the building and garden extended along Chestnut Street to a considerable distance. The store was directly at the corner, with an entrance on Chestnut Street. The front door of the dwelling was on Front Street, and was approached by granite steps. The hall was very wide, and ran through to the garden. The door was cut in half horizontally, and in summer time the lower half-door being closed, the upper half was opened for the admission of air; and there was little fear that a bold thief might jump the slight barrier and make his way to the upper stories. The staircase, which rose from the hallway, was broad and grand. The rails were heavy, like those in Independence Hall, and the baluster was of liberal width, with massive turned railings. After John Mifflin's time this building was occupied by Major-General Thomas Mifflin, and in 1779 Major-General Baron Steuben made his home, it is believed, in the same house. Michael Morgan O'Brien, who in 1780 was a dealer in Continental rum and Jamaica spirits, occupied the store. He was a native of Ireland, a prosperous merchant, and was renowned as a good liver. He was a member of the City Troop in 1779, and was appointed United States Consul to Algiers in 1804. Robert Waln, merchant, succeeded Mr. O'Brien at the Mifflin mansion in 1793, and he gave way in the succeeding year to Pattison Hartshorne and Ebenezer Large, merchants. Mr. Waln was at one time a member of Congress. Ebenezer Large was a Quaker and a merchant, and died in 1810. After that time the house was occupied by James Wood, a merchant; McCorkle, of the *Freeman's Journal*, and by Daniel Saint, as a hotel.

The children of John Mifflin[4] and Elizabeth Bagnell were as follows:—

I. ELIZABETH.[5]—*b.*
d. 5 mo. 18, 1742.

II. MARY.[5]—*b.*
d. 4 mo. 3, 1742.

III. THOMAS[5] (the Governor).—*b.* Jan. 10, 1744.
m. Sarah Morris.(1)
d. Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 20, 1800.

IV. GEORGE.[5]—*b.*
m. Martha Morris.
d. July 14, 1785.

(1) See Morris Tree and Records.

V. SARAH[5].—*b.*
d. 2 mo. 19, 1750.

VI. ELIZABETH.[5]—*b.*
d. 10 mo. 2, 1750.

VII. JOHN.[5]—*b.*
d. 8 mo. 9, 1752.

The children of John Mifflin[4] and Sarah Fishbourne were as follows:—

VIII. SARAH.[5]—*b.*
d.

VIII. WILLIAM.[5]—*b.*
d.

VIII. JOHN FISHBOURNE.[5]—*b.* April 21 or 24, 1759 (posthumous).
m. Clementina Ross.
d. May 13, 1813.

GEORGE MIFFLIN,[5] the second son of John Mifflin, and brother of General Thomas Mifflin, was born at Philadelphia in 1746 (?). He lived in Philadelphia throughout his life and was a prominent merchant, and was for a time in partnership with his brother Thomas. He was Paymaster of the Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion, Colonel Robert Magaw, and under the Act of July 25, 1775, he was appointed one of the gentlemen to sign the Continental currency.(1) He married July 10, 1772, Martha Morris, who was born in Philadelphia in 1751, and died there 1 mo. 9, 1793(2) (aged 42 years), and was a daughter of Joseph Morris by his wife Martha.(3) George Mifflin[5] died in Philadelphia, July 14, 1785, and letters of administration on his estate were granted to Martha Mifflin and James Morris, 15 August, 1785.

The children of George Mifflin[5] and Martha Morris were as follows:—

I. JOSEPH.[6]—*b.* 1773.
d. 1775 (aged 2 years).

II. ELIZABETH.[6]—*b.* 1775.
m. Casper Wistar, M. D.
d. 1844.

III. THOMAS.[6]—*b.* 1777.
m. Sarah Large.
d. 4 mo. 1, 1820 (aged 43 years).

THOMAS MIFFLIN[6] was born in Philadelphia in 1777. He married June 20, 1799, Sarah Large, who was born in 1779, and died in Philadelphia 12 mo. 7, 1856 (aged 77 years), and was a daughter of Ebenezer Large and Dorothea, his wife. Thomas Mifflin was a Philadelphia merchant, a wealthy and estimable citizen. He was elected a member of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, May 12, 1798, and resigned January 31, 1810. He died at the age of 43, in 1820.

(1) See Journal of Congress, 1775.
(2) Her will is dated 5 mo. 15, 1791, and was proved 8 April, 1793.
(3) See Morris Tree and Records.

The children of Thomas Mifflin and Sarah Large were as follows:—

I. JAMES LARGE.[7]—*b.* 26 June, 1800.
d. 25 September, 1872.

II. GEORGE.[7]—*b.* 2 May, 1802.
d. 25 October, 1837.

III. MARY.[7]—*b.* 26 December, 1804.
d. 3 February, 1873.

IV. MARTHA.[7]—*b.* 7 November, 1807.
d. 2 May, 1867.

V. THOMAS.[7]—*b.* 5 March, 1811.
d. 29 August, 1870.

VI. PHŒBE MORRIS.[7]—*b.* 12 March, 1814.
d. 10 April, 1872.

VII. JOHN LARGE.[7]—*b.* 23 April, 1817.
d. 8 July, 1859.

VIII. WILLIAM.[7]—*b.* 22 January, 1820.
m. 4 February, 1839, Ann Poultney Large.

SKETCH OF LARGE FAMILY.

The Large family, which is well known in Philadelphia, had for the first American ancestor John Large, of Bristol, Pa., who was born about 1698 and married, in 1721, Sarah, daughter of William Corker. Their son, William Large, was a member of Councils for the borough of Bristol from 1749 to 1763. On May 31, 1744, he married Sarah Allen. Their son, Ebenezer Large, who became a prominent and wealthy merchant in Philadelphia, was born March 26, 1750, married Dorothy, daughter of James Sparks, of England, and died January 11, 1810. Their son, James Large, who likewise resided in Philadelphia, was born November 10, 1786, married January 15, 1817, Elizabeth Poultney,(1) of Baltimore, Md., and died December 2, 1862. Their daughter, Ann Poultney Large, married William Mifflin.[7]

WILLIAM MIFFLIN,[7] the youngest son of Thomas Mifflin[6] and Sarah Large, was born in Philadelphia, 22 January, 1820. He married 4 February, 1839, Ann Poultney Large, who was born 31 October, 1822, and is the daughter of James Large and Elizabeth Poultney, his wife.

JAMES MIFFLIN,[8] the only child of William Mifflin and Ann Poultney Large, was born in Philadelphia, 2 August, 1840. He married 29 November, 1871, Lily Sturgis Wight, who was born 2 October, 1850, and is the daughter of Edward Wight, of New York City, and of the Wight family of Dedham, Mass., and Caroline Frances Stimson, of Dedham.

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(1) See History of Thomas Family and Poultney Records.

SKETCH OF WIGHT FAMILY.

The Wight family were originally from the Isle of Wight, and many interesting sepulchral monuments and other family records may be seen at Cowes, Carisbrook and Ryde. Thomas Wight, the founder of the American family, was born at Ryde, Isle of Wight, and settled in Dedham, Mass., in 1637, having left England in consequence of religious persecutions. The family still retain at Dedham—a rare and curious fact in a country where the alienation of land is so frequent in family histories—the original homestead, now the property and home of the eighth generation.(1)

SKETCH OF GENERAL THOMAS MIFFLIN.

THOMAS MIFFLIN[5] was born in Philadelphia January 10, 1744. He was educated at the Quaker School on Fourth Street, between Chestnut and Walnut, and entered the College of Philadelphia (since the University of Pennsylvania) at an early age, and was graduated when sixteen years old. His education was preparatory to a mercantile career, and after leaving college he entered the counting-house of William Coleman, of whom Dr. Franklin said that he had "the coolest, clearest head, the best heart and the exactest morals of almost any man he ever met with." Following the custom of the wealthier Quaker families, he was sent abroad at the age of twenty-one. He sailed Feb. 16, 1764, and landed at Falmouth March 16, and went thence direct to London. Some letters have been preserved in the family which he wrote during this trip to his uncle, Jacob Lewis. The first letter is from Paris, and is dated 26 May, 1764, he having been there for some weeks. He writes his resolution to learn French, and that he was boarded and instructed for £90 per annum. He had also a master who taught him to ride four times a week. He had become intimate with a young Lord Murray, who was also taking lessons in riding. "The Governor" is as attentive to Thos. Mifflin as to his own pupil. His time is so occupied that he had none left for amusements. On 23 November, 1764, he returns from France to Falmouth, thence to London, and writes: "I find myself as great a patriot for America as when I first left it. All the charms of that fine country (France) have had no other effect than in making me better pleased with the simple and honest manners of my own countrymen. Their politeness and gaiety cannot stand the test with our sincerity, and I am sure they are as great, if not greater, strangers to true happiness than we are."

A few months later he sailed for home, and soon after his return entered into business with his brother George, for whom he seems to have had a particularly warm attachment, and when circumstances gave him an opportunity he evinced the sincerity of this affection towards his brother's family in a manner which did him the greatest credit. His early business

(1) History of Wight Family, by Danforth Phipps Wight, M. D. History of Wight Family, by William Ward Wight.

ventures were thoroughly successful. But whatever good fortune might have attended him had he been permitted to devote himself to mercantile affairs, he was the possessor of such personal qualities and possibly ambitions as to soon distract his attention from trade and commerce. He seems to have been peculiarly happy in the power of attracting to himself the regard and respect of those with whom he was brought in contact. With an exceptionally handsome face, a vivacious and open-handed manner, and a decided talent for public speaking, his fitness for public life was early recognized. A man of decided mental power and strong convictions, and living in an atmosphere which frequently suggested the coming of the Revolutionary storm, he was not of the temperament which would produce a quiet spectator. At this time the city of Philadelphia was represented in the Provincial Legislature by two Burgesses, annually elected, and Thomas Mifflin was chosen to be one of these in 1771. He thus, when only twenty-seven years old, entered upon his public career, which only ended with his death—an instance of public confidence at a critical period in a young man which may fairly be considered remarkable. His sympathies were promptly and strongly enlisted for decisive action against the tyranny and misrule of Great Britain—and the stand he took was far-sighted and courageous. When the Boston patriots, roused by the closing of their port after their open resistance to the tea duty, endeavored to stir up the other Colonies, they found in Mifflin an enthusiastic and energetic ally. At the public meeting called in Philadelphia upon the occasion, Mifflin strongly advocated, though the representative of a minority, the sending of an unequivocal answer to Boston. But the conservatism of his Quaker fellow-citizens found expression in a coldly-drafted resolution that Boston was suffering in the general cause, and the appointment of a committee of inter-Colonial correspondence, of which Dickinson, the least enthusiastic of them all, was made chief. But the policy which Mifflin represented was rapidly growing in favor—the sluggish and vascillating were forced to conclusions which such as he reached at a bound. He was successively re-elected a Burgess of Philadelphia until at the appointment of the first delegates to Congress, though opposed by some of the Quakers as too warm, Mifflin was one of those chosen, and was the most determined Whig of them all. On receiving the news of Lexington, a public meeting was called in Philadelphia, and though the youngest of the orators who addressed them, public sentiment fully endorsed his words: "Let us not," said he, "be bold in declarations and afterwards cold in action. Let not the patriotic feeling of to-day be forgotten to-morrow, nor have it said of Philadelphia, that she passed noble resolutions, slept upon them, and afterwards forgot them."

While there is everything to indicate that during this period his services in Congress were valuable, as they certainly were active, the mustering of troops for the Revolution opened up to him another field. He accepted a commission as Major of one of the regiments newly organized, and

upon the formation of a Continental Army he accompanied Washington to Boston and became his aid-de-camp. Irving, in his life of Washington, draws an interesting picture of the camp-life at head-quarters, and says that every day some of the officers or members of Congress would dine with Washington. "Though social, however, he was not convivial in his habits. * * * * He would retire early from the board, leaving an aid-de-camp or one of his officers to take his place. Col. Mifflin was the first person who officiated as aid-de-camp. He was a Philadelphia gentleman of high respectability, who had accompanied him from that city and received his appointment shortly after their arrival at Cambridge." In a sketch(1) delivered before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, by William Rawle, LL.D., then its president, upon the Life of Thomas Mifflin, another interesting account is given: "Destitute of materials for besieging a place even slightly fortified, the occupations of the American army were chiefly confined to restraining the excursions of General Gage, and intercepting his supplies. A small affair of this kind afforded him the first opportunity of displaying both his courage and his judgment. A detachment had been sent from the British army to a place called Lechmire's Point, for the purpose of collecting cattle; Mifflin solicited and obtained the command of a party to oppose them, and succeeded, with half-disciplined militia, in repelling the regular soldiery. An eye-witness, the aged and venerable General Craig, declared to the writer that he 'never saw a greater display of personal bravery than was exhibited on this occasion in the cool and intrepid conduct of Colonel Mifflin.'" In August, 1775, Washington appointed him Quartermaster-General, as he writes to Richard Henry Lee, "from a thorough persuasion of his integrity, my own experience of his activity, and, finally, because he stands unconnected with either of these governments or with this, that, or the other man; for between you and me there is more in this than you can easily imagine." He was shortly afterwards made Adjutant-General. In October, 1775, the city of Philadelphia again elected Mifflin to the Assembly.

An interesting letter published in the newspapers when reminiscences of these days and of the prominent people who figured in them were called forth by the Centennial of 1876, and written from Cambridge, Massachusetts, to General Mifflin's wife, deserves reproduction here:—

"*Editors Boston Daily Advertiser:—*

"A search in dusty boxes of old papers for records of the past has brought to light the following letter, and as it describes events which happened in a neighboring town just a century ago it will have, I think, a peculiar interest to your readers of to-day. I have made some inquiries about Dr. Morgan, and find that he was an intimate friend of Dr. Biddle, of Philadelphia; it may be that Lydia was his daughter or niece.

(1) Memoirs of Hist. Soc., vol. ii. p. 111.

It would seem by Major Mifflin's raillery that there had been some love passages between the fair writer and Governor McFunn, of Antigua. Mrs. Mifflin was a lovely woman, in very delicate health, belonging to a Quaker family, the daughter of Morris Morris, and own cousin to her husband, Thomas Mifflin. Dr. and Mrs. Morgan lived in the Brattle House, in Cambridge, at the date of this letter, and Major Mifflin also. In copying I have modernized the spelling, but have retained the "thy" and "thee" used almost universally by Philadelphians at that date.

"'CAMBRIDGE, New Year's Day, 1776.

"'*To Mrs. Sarah Morris Mifflin, Philadelphia, Pa.*

"'MY DEAR SARAH:—I wish thee was here this bright New Year's morning instead of moping in Philadelphia, for though thy husband is gay and much admired by the fair sex, yet I see his thoughts turn fondly to thee. He asked me this morning if I found the journey so terrible as I expected, and if thee, too, could not make it under the care of thy sister Susannah; but I fear, dear child, it would be more than thy delicate frame could endure. The Major has been joking me about that gallant son of Mars, Captain McFunn, who made him acquainted with Colonel John Vassall fourteen or fifteen years ago, which led to thy husband becoming the second hero of yesterday's doings in camp. On account of the affair he says I must write to thee at once. The Vassall family held, and still hold, I believe, large estates in Antigua, and Captain McF., as Governor of that Island, knew several of the family. General Washington now occupies the stately house Colonel John Vassall built, and some of the medical officers that of his uncle, Henry Vassall. Mrs. Morgan has a maid, Phebe, the daughter of old Thomas Sherwin, once sexton and clerk of Christ Church, and when she is waiting upon me she amuses me with relating the grand doings of this family —their slaves, their chariots and four black horses, their silver plate and stiff brocades, their grand manners to the college and village people, and above and beyond all the English church where they met on Sundays, and of which her father was one of the officers; she told me last week that Mrs. Washington was to have the church cleaned, ready for service, and that his brother-in-law, Joseph Welch, who was sexton when the Tories left, and has the linen and prayer-books in his possession, has orders from the General to direct a squad of soldiers to clean it out. So Phebe is in high glee that her brother-in-law has got his own again, as it were, and can make the dirty soldiers repair all they have defaced. I hear that the only churchmen of importance left are Mr. Joseph Lee, a sort of neutral in politics, and Mr. John Pigeon, who were both vestrymen at the beginning of the war. The latter is a patriot, but none of the grand old family—rather a new-comer, I think. These two gentlemen waited upon Major Mifflin on Saturday to request him to enter the church next in order to the Commander-in-Chief, because in 1762, the year after the church was opened, thy husband gave the sum of £13 to-

wards the building. Mr. Lee was very gracious and complimentary to the Major, and said he had often heard his cousin, Vassall, speak of the hospitalities he had received in Philadelphia from the Mifflin family, and he should be glad now to return them. The Major said when he gave the money he never expected to see the church, and it reminded him of the words of Holy Writ: "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and after many days it shall return to thee again." Thee is not really a church-woman. Thy Quaker training and martyr ancestors are against it, but Friend Thomas Mifflin's zeal for the church in Philadelphia I have heard strongly spoken against by plain Friends.

"'But writing to thee, sweet one, makes me ramble on without coming to the point. Sunday dawned bright and cold, as New Year's eve should, and dear Mrs. Morgan, who is kindness itself, said, as the back of the church is almost in our front yard, that we might walk over the frozen snow, cross the lane, and enter the vestry-room door and see the procession come in. The bell rang at an early hour to give notice of the opening. We put on some warm wraps and moccasins over our shoes, and sallied forth. The officers had gone up to head-quarters to escort Gen. Washington. We opened the vestry-room door and entered softly. I was glad to see a brazier of charcoal burning there, for my hands were cold from the frosty air. Jos. Welch was attending to it, and gave us a pleasant word of welcome. He was in ecstasies of delight that Mrs. Washington had ordered the church to be opened, and told us that he considered it as a sacred duty to guard its walls in the absence of the proprietary, and had wept over its desecration by our soldiers. The church is small, with four rows of pews in the body and a row of wall pews on either side. These latter, raised a foot from the floor, were reserved for the officers, the middle aisles for civilians and ladies, and the pews entered from the side aisles for the soldiers. There are no galleries, but a handsome organ loft supported by pillars. A row of pillars divide the nave from the aisles, but they are square and uncarved. Welch said that when the war broke out money was raising to have the wood handsomely carved. The church will then be vastly pretty. Now, it reminds one of some building in rural England, as it has a good site opposite the common—square, we should call it. The sexton took us to Mr. Henry Vassall's pew, No. 3, he said, but I could see no number. All have perhaps been taken off by the soldiers, who used the place as barracks. Soon after, Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Gates and Mrs. Custis entered together and were shown to a seat in front of us—the royal seat, Welch called it. Do you think the name prophetic? Our Queen looked very well in peach-colored satin, which is worn on all State occasions, and she glanced most kindly upon us, wishing us the "compliments of the season" in quite an audible tone. Soon we heard the sound of fife and drum, and knew that the Commander-in-Chief was approaching. The two vestrymen, or wardens, whom I have mentioned before, stood facing the middle door, with long wands of office in hands, crossed

ready to escort Gen. W. to his place; as he entered they each made a most stately bow, which was returned with his usual courtesy. They preceded him up the east aisle to a pew within two of the vestry door. Major Mifflin walked by his side, as had been arranged, and took the seat of honor next him; then followed a long row of officers in their best uniforms, for every one who could be spared from duty had been requested to be present. The body-guard of our chief stood around him, and threw their shakoes, rather irreverently we thought, on the window-sills.

"'The soldiers, a company of whom were present, grounded their arms, and nothing was heard save the shuffling feet of the negroes in the background, the former slaves of the Tories, who had often come here with their masters in days gone by. The clerk brought out the huge prayer-books given by Hon'ble Thomas Lechmere, and found the places, putting in long purple and gold markers, and Mr. Palfrey, the chaplain, read service; he had composed a prayer instead of that in use for the king, and we thought it very good; the townspeople had wondered if King George would be prayed for as usual. Unfortunately, the organ could not be used; some of the leaden pipes had been taken out to furnish ammunition for our men at the fight in Charleston last June, and it was quite out of order, but a bass viol and clarionet, played by some musical soldiers, led the singing, which was very good, the strong voices of the many men who thronged the church making fine music to my ear; and when part of Psalm cxviii. and a verse from the cxix. was rolled out, I saw some tearful eyes; but you are not familiar with our English version in metre, and I will copy it from the prayer-book: * * * * * The service was long, but it was delightful to me, and as I sat in the square pew with my back to the chancel, I could just peep over the top, as I used to do at St. Peter's, in your dear town, when I was visiting Uncle Biddle last year. I could not keep from watching General Washington's serious face, and the two stiff wardens who ever and anon took out their wands to tap a noisy urchin standing under the organ-loft or a colored boy who was inattentive. Mr. Lee looked as if better days were dawning. We stole out as we had come, through the vestry-room, to avoid the crowd and officers. You know where my heart is fixed, and yesterday, seeing the empty places of his friends, I am half inclined to go over to the enemy and leave these thirteen colonies forever. But, dear Sallie, you will not blame me or call it treason in your ever-faithful friend,

"'L. B.'"

In March, 1776, Boston was evacuated, and most of the troops returned to their homes. On May 19, 1776, Mifflin, then only thirty-two years of age, was commissioned by Congress a Brigadier-General, and entered upon active duties in the field. From the secret journal of Congress, May 25, 1776, it appears that a committee was appointed to confer with Gen. Washington, Gen. Gates, and Gen. Mifflin, "touching the frontiers towards Canada," but the result of the conference does not appear.

An incident is related of General Mifflin at the reading of the Declaration of Independence before the army: "Even the army did not receive the news of the act with enthusiasm, for it will be recalled that when the Continental forces were at Fort Washington and the news of the Declaration reached them, they were ordered to form in a square. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Magaw, the document was read to the soldiers. When it was finished there was for an instant a death-like silence. Gen. Thomas Mifflin, who was a gifted speaker, knowing there was no time for reflection, sprang on a cannon, and, in a clear, full voice, exclaimed: 'My lads, the Rubicon is crossed! Let us give three cheers for the Declaration!' The effect was electrical."'(1)

In August of the same year he made,(2) with Gen. Putnam, a survey of the Hudson, but his services as a Brigade Commander in the operations on Long Island indicate that he enjoyed in no small degree the confidence of his chief. He claimed for his brigade the honor of being the last to leave the lines in the memorable retreat from the island. This was conceded, and under cover of night the main body of the army quietly embarked, while their comrades, standing at their posts within sound of the shovels and picks of the enemy, covered the retreat. Just before daylight, through a mistake of orders, Mifflin began to march the covering party to the ferry, but, says Bancroft: "It was Washington who discovered them, in time to check their premature withdrawing. The order to resume their posts was a trying test of young soldiers; the regiments wheeled about with precision, and recovered their former station before the enemy perceived that it had been relinquished."(3)

Thus this young general had the post of honor in a movement of which General Greene wrote: "Considering the difficulties, the retreat from Long Island was the best effected retreat I ever heard or read of."

After a few months' further services with Washington in the Highlands, he was chosen as a bearer of a confidential letter to Congress, at Philadelphia, asking for reinforcements. It would be difficult to overestimate the value of the services he then performed. The period was a critical one. Doubters saw ahead of them inevitable failure, and the boldest drew confidence from their hopes rather than their judgment. "Pennsylvania was paralyzed by anarchy, continuous revolution, and disputes about the new Constitution, which the majority disapproved, and of which the complete establishment was effectually resisted for three months to come." Congress was powerless to enforce its will except by persuasion. They saw in Mifflin the man for the emergency, and forthwith apprised Gen. Washington of their intention to have him remain near them. His persuasive eloquence and energetic methods were to arouse the patriotism and flagging zeal of his dejected fellow-citizens. Himself, fresh from scenes of heroism and devotion to the great cause,

(1) From Sketch of Chester on Delaware, p. 194.
(2) Bancroft, vol. ix. p. 81.
(3) Bancroft, vol. i. p. 104.

his story of the sacrifices of the little army on the Hudson, were to prove singularly effective in stirring up the laggards. Congress directed him to proceed through the adjacent counties "to exhort and arouse the militia to come forth in defence of their country," and the Legislature of Pennsylvania was requested to appoint a committee to accompany him.

On this honorable and extraordinary mission he set out at once. From pulpits and judicial benches, in meeting-houses and at all places of public resort, he spoke with the happiest effect. Many who had come to listen were persuaded to act, the half-hearted were convinced, and the rest silenced. A wave of enthusiasm, which could not be resisted, swept over Pennsylvania and reached its height on receipt of the news of Trenton and Princeton. As a result of his almost unaided exertions, Mifflin had the satisfaction of marching to New Jersey at the head of some eighteen hundred men, and in the picture by Col. Trumbull of the Battle of Princeton, he occupies a prominent place. On February 19, 1777, Congress conferred upon him the rank of Major-General.

The following anecdote copied from a newspaper clipping is thought worthy of insertion here, both as being amusing in itself, and as illustrating some of the hardships of the Revolution:—

"Since writing the foregoing I have had brought to my recollection an anecdote related to me, years ago, by a very old lady, who has long since passed away. She generally told the story when the weather was unusually hot. She was a near relative of General Thomas Mifflin. The old lady would begin in this way: 'Now, speaking of hot weather, I recollect an anecdote of General Mifflin. He was dining at Mr. Livingston's, in New York, in company with several officers, during the Revolutionary war; the weather was excessively hot. Mrs. Livingston, noticing that General Mifflin had his heavy military coat buttoned up to the chin, observed to him, "General, why do you not unbutton your coat? You seem quite overcome with the heat." He bowed to her without making any reply. She then said, "I suppose some new army regulation, General?" At last he said, in a very ludicrous manner, "Madam, I cannot do it; *I have no shirt on* (there were no cotton shirts then), and have been without one for weeks. We gave up our linen for the wounded soldiers, and I do not believe that there is an officer at table who has a shirt on." This reply caused much laughter. The best of this anecdote is its perfect truthfulness."

After the battle of Germantown, General Mifflin resigned his commission in the army. It was about this time that he became more or less identified with the opponents of Washington and his policy. From this fact have developed consequences palpably unjust to his well-earned reputation. It may freely be conceded that this step was the most serious mistake of his life, and, viewed in the light of after events, it is probable that he too subsequently realized that such was the case. Certain it is that the bitterness and partisanship with which the controversy was conducted were extreme. This has not only been reflected in modern his-

tories of that time, but has been the means of laying General Mifflin open to charges, none of which have ever been proven, and the virulence of which is surprising. Such accusations fall upon willing ears when repeated to the successive generations of a people who have learned to love and revere the simple and noble character of Washington, and, in their eyes, it is only natural that to plead guilty of any association with Washington's opponents is to stand convicted of a crime. While perhaps this is inevitable, it is not justice, and is only made to seem so by reason of the success of Washington's policy and his subsequent career, which proved alike to his supporters and opponents that he was the ordained leader of the Revolution. It is also certain that Washington himself bore General Mifflin no malice for the part he had taken, and that their relations in public and private life after the Revolution gave no indication that Washington put any faith in the charges that were made. Nor did General Mifflin's neighbors and constituents permit the error he had committed to diminish their confidence in him, for in 1782 he was elected a Delegate to Congress, over which body he presided in 1783, and in the capacity of its President received Washington's resignation as Commander-in-Chief of the army, an account of which ceremony is given in the following newspaper extract:—

"At the hour named, on the same day, Washington, accompanied by one of his secretaries and Charles Thomson, the Secretary of Congress, entered the Senate chamber of the present State House at Annapolis, and took his seat in the chair assigned him. The hall was filled with public functionaries and military officers, accompanied by ladies, and in the gallery were Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Maccubbin, Polly Carroll and many more ladies than were on the floor below. The members of Congress were seated with their hats on, 'as representatives of the sovereignty of the Union.' All other gentlemen present as spectators were standing and uncovered. After a brief pause, President Mifflin informed General Washington that 'the United States in Congress assembled are prepared to receive your communications.' Washington then arose, and in a dignified and impressive manner and clear, rich voice said:—

"'Mr. President: The great events on which my resignation depended having at length taken place, I have now the honor of offering my sincere congratulations to Congress, and of presenting myself before them to surrender into their hands the trust committed to me, and to claim the indulgence of retiring from the service of my country.

"'Happy in the confirmation of our independence and sovereignty, and pleased with the opportunity afforded the United States of becoming a respectable nation, I resign with satisfaction the appointment I accepted with diffidence, a diffidence in my abilities to accomplish so arduous a task, which, however, was superseded by a confidence in the rectitude of our cause, the support of the supreme power of the Union, and the patronage of heaven.

"'The successful termination of the war has verified the most sanguine expectations, and my gratitude for the interposition of Providence and the assistance I have received from my countrymen increases with every review of the momentous contest.

"'While I repeat my obligations to the army in general, I should do injustice to my own feelings not to acknowledge in this place the peculiar services and distinguished merit of the gentlemen who have been attached to my person during the war. It was impossible the choice of confidential officers to compose my family should have been more fortunate. Permit me, sir, to recommend in particular those who have continued in the service to the present moment as worthy of the favorable notice and patronage of Congress.

"'I consider it an indespensable duty to close this last act of my official life by commending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendence of them to His holy keeping.

"'Having now finished the work assigned me, I retire from the great theatre of action, and bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body, under whose orders I have so long acted, I here offer my commission and take my leave of all the employments of public life.'

"Washington advanced and delivered his commission and a copy of his remarks to President Mifflin, and then resumed his place. President Mifflin then arose, and in a very impressive manner replied as follows:—

"'SIR: The United States, in Congress assembled, receive with emotions too affecting for utterance the solemn resignation of the authorities under which you have led their troops with success through a perilous and a doubtful war. Called by your country to defend its invaded rights, you accepted the sacred charge before it had formed alliances and whilst it was without funds or a government to support it. You have conducted the great military contest with wisdom and fortitude, invariably regarding the rights of the civil power through all disasters and changes. You have, by the love and confidence of your fellow-citizens, enabled them to display their martial genius and transmit their fame to posterity. You have persevered till these United States, aided by a magnanimous king and nation, have been enabled, under a just Providence, to close the war in freedom, safety and independence, on which happy event we sincerely join you in congratulations.

"'Having defended the standard of liberty in this new world; having taught a lesson useful to those who inflict and those who feel oppression, you retire from the great theatre of action with the blessings of your fellow-citizens; but the glory of your virtues will not terminate with your military command—it will continue to animate remotest ages.

"'We feel with you our obligations to the army in general, and will particularly charge ourselves with the interests of those confidential officers who have attended your person to this affecting moment.

"'We join you in commending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, beseeching Him to dispose the hearts and minds of its citizens to improve the opportunity afforded them of becoming a happy and respectable nation. And for you we address to Him our earnest prayers that a life so beloved may be fostered with all His care; that your days may be happy as they have been illustrious, and that He will finally give you that reward which this world cannot give.'

"The ceremony, if we are to believe the statements of those who were present, was most impressive. 'Few tragedies,' says the local reporter of that day in the *Maryland Gazette*, of Annapolis, 'ever drew so many tears from so many beautiful eyes as were affected by the moving manner in which his Excellency took his final leave of Congress.' The scene being closed, a scene rendered peculiarly interesting by the personages who appeared in it, by the great events it recalled to the memory, and by the singularity of the circumstances under which it was displayed, Washington withdrew from the hall of Congress, leaving the silent and admiring spectators deeply impressed with those sentiments which its solemnity and dignity were calculated to inspire."

General Mifflin was a member and Speaker of the Legislature in 1785; a delegate to the Convention to frame the Federal Constitution in 1787; President of the Supreme Executive Council from October, 1788, to December, 1790; President of the Convention which framed the Pennsylvania Constitution of 1790, which went into effect September 2, 1790. An election was held under it the following month, and General Mifflin was elected the first Governor of Pennsylvania, and inaugurated December 21, 1790, in Philadelphia "with much ceremony." He was Governor from that time until December, 1799, a period of nine years, having been twice re-elected. He rendered a ready and efficient support to the administration of President Washington, and during the Whisky Insurrection, himself took command of the troops in Pennsylvania. His term of office as Governor having expired, he was not permitted to retire to private life, but was elected to the Legislature, and within a few days after taking his seat was prostrated by a sudden illness, and died at Lancaster, Pa., at four o'clock on the morning of January 20, 1800, and was buried in Lancaster.

The description of his personal appearance which has been handed down is as follows: "In person he was remarkably handsome, though his stature did not exceed five feet eight inches. His frame was athletic and seemed capable of bearing much fatigue. His manners were cheerful and affable. His elocution open, fluent and distinct. A man of ready apprehension and brilliancy."

MIFFLIN FAMILY IN AMERICA.

FIRST GENERATION.

1. JOHN MIFFLIN[1] (SENIOR).—*b.* 1638, Wiltshire, England.
m. 1.
2. Between 1684 and 1693, Eleanor.
d. Philadelphia, 7 mo. 4, 1716.

Came to America and settled among the Swedes on the Delaware, 1676–79. Located at "Fountain Green," 8 mo. 13, 1680, the name given by him to the original plantation on the Schuylkill River, now included in Fairmount Park, which consisted of two hundred and seventy acres of land. The title was confirmed by patent from Wm. Penn, dated 5 mo. 18, 1684, having been originally granted by the Court at Upland, then held at Kingsess, 8 mo. 13, 1680, upon the Duke of York's rite.

2. I. JOHN[2] (JUNIOR).—*b.* 1661, Wiltshire, England.
m. Philadelphia, Elizabeth Hardy, of Derbyshire, England, 6 mo., 1683–84.
d. Philadelphia, 4 mo. 4, 1714.

SECOND GENERATION.

2. JOHN[2] (JUNIOR), John.[1]
b. Wiltshire, England, 1661.
m. Philadelphia, 2 mo. 6, 1683–84, Elizabeth Hardy, of Derbyshire, England.
d. Philadelphia, 4 mo. 4, 1714 (aged 51).

Came with his father, John Mifflin, senior, to America, and settled in 1680 at "Fountain Green," where he lived and died. Children born at "Fountain Green." Elizabeth Hardy died, Philadelphia, 6 mo. 21, 1736.

An indenture dated Sept. 20, 1707, by Samuel Carpenter, &c., attorneys for the Penns, to John Mifflin, for a house and lot on Second Street. Consideration £20.(1)

3 I. EDWARD.[3]—*b.* 1685.
m. Mary.
d. 1743 (aged near 60).

4. II. GEORGE.[3]—*b.* 1688.
m. Esther Cordery.
d. Philadelphia, 4 mo. 10, 1758.

5. III. JOHN.[3]—*b.* 1690.
m. Elizabeth.
d. Prior to 1733.

6. IV. ELIZABETH.[3]—*b.* 1692.
m. Benjamin Oram.
d. Prior to 1733.

7. V. PATIENCE.[3]—*b.* 1694.
d. Philadelphia, 9 mo. 23, 1717.

8. VI. JANE.[3]—*b.* 1696.
m. John Waller.
d.

9. VII. SAMUEL.[3]—*b.* 1698.
m. Elizabeth.
d. Philadelphia, 8 mo. 1, 1724 (aged 26).

10. VIII. JONATHAN.[3]—*b.* 1699.
d. Philadelphia, 3 mo. 15, 1700.

11. IX. JONATHAN.[3]—*b.* Philadelphia, 4 mo. 12, 1704.
m. 1. Sarah Robinson.
2. Rebecca Evans.
3. Sarah Powell.
d. Philadelphia, 10 mo. 15, 1781 (aged 78).

(1) Recorder of Deeds Office, Philadelphia. Book E. 3, vol. vi. p. 230.

THIRD GENERATION.

3. EDWARD,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Fountain Green, 1685.
m. Mary.
d. Accomac County, Va., about 1743 (aged near 60).

12. I. JOHN.[4]—*b.*
d.

13. II. DANIEL.[4]—*b.* 1722.
m. Mary (Pusey?).
d. 1795 (aged 73).

14. III. ANN.[4]—*b.*
d. Before 1743.

15. IV. SAMUEL.[4]—*b.*
d.

16. V. SOUTHEY.[4]—*b.*
d.

Edward was born at Fountain Green, but moved to Accomac County, Virginia, which is the extreme eastern coast of that State. Just off the mainland is the island of Chincoteague, which was first prospected in 1670. A newspaper cutting from the Philadelphia *Ledger* of April, 1877, describes a peculiar band of ponies upon this island, and mentions the Mifflins as among the earliest settlers. It adds: "The head of the last-named family was a well-known Quaker, who, upon the introduction of slavery to the island, moved thence to the town of Camden, in the upper part of the province of Maryland, near Delaware." This statement is no doubt partially correct, but I am led to infer that Edward[3]'s son or grandson was the person who made the move. (J. H. M.)

Edward[3]'s will was dated 7 Oct., 1740. Was given a lot in Philadelphia by his father, John, on High Street.

An indenture of Samuel,[4] his son, who returned to Philadelphia, shows that Edward's will is recorded in Accomac County, Va.

4. GEORGE,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Fountain Green, 1688.
m. 11 mo. 29, 1713, Esther Cordery.
d. Philadelphia, 4 mo. 13, 1758 (aged about 70).
Lived, Philadelphia.

17. I. JOHN.[4]—*b.* Philadelphia, Jan. 18, 1714–15.
m. 1. Mary Bagnell.
2. Sarah Fishbourne.
d. Philadelphia, Feb., 1759.

18. II. SARAH.[4]—*b.* 1718.
m. 1. William Powell.
2. Jacob Lewis.
d. Philadelphia, June 18, 1795 (aged 77 years.)

19. III. MARY.[4]—*b.* Philadelphia, July 8, 1716.
d. Philadelphia, May 17, 1719.

20. IV. GEORGE.[4]—*b.* Philadelphia, Jan. 14, 1719–20.
d. Philadelphia, Sep. 5, 1724.

21. V. MARY.[4]—*b.* Philadelphia, Feb. 4, 1722–23.
d. Philadelphia, 6 mo. 8, 1723.

22. VI. GEORGE.[4]—*b.* Philadelphia, Dec. 1, 1725.
m. Anne Eyre.
d. Philadelphia, 8 mo. 21, 1754.

Esther Cordery was born May 20, 1692, and was the daughter of Hugh Cordery, of Philadelphia, by his wife Deborah. Esther died, Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 1776. Her will is dated 6 mo. 4, 1774.

George, by his father's will, received a lot on High Street, next to that of his brother Edward, and subsequently bought an adjoining one from his brother John.

The will of George was proved May 16, 1758, and dated Jan. 2, 1755.

George Mifflin was a member of Governor's Council in 1730, and, in 1731, the owner of a one-twelfth interest in the Colebrookdale Furnace in ——— County, which was erected in 1720, and is said to be the oldest furnace in Pennsylvania. (Pennsylvania Magazine, vol. viii. pp. 58 and 63.)

The will of Esther makes bequests as follows: Three grandchildren, Thomas, George and Charles. Grandson John at 21, over to Sarah, mother of said John. Residue to daughter, Sarah Lewis.

In a list of persons admitted freemen of the city in April and May, 1777, occurs the name of George Mifflin. (Westcott, vol. i. p. 193 n.) In 1726 he advertises, with other merchants, as willing to take Kent County and New Castle County, Delaware, currency, which was not current in Philadelphia except by consent. In 1729 his name does not occur in a similar list. (Id. pp. 203-5.) Was member of Common Council in 1730. (Martin's Bench and Bar.)

"Oct. 26, 1759. Spent this afternoon at S. Sansom's. Esther Mifflin and daughter there." (Diary of Elizabeth Drinker, Pa. Hist. Soc., p. 12.)

5. JOHN,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Fountain Green, 1690.
m. Elizabeth.
d. Prior to 1733. Early in life, less than 29 years of age.

23. I. BENJAMIN.[4]—*b.* 1718.
d. Philadelphia, 11 mo. 14, 1747.

24. II. JOHN.[4]—*b.* 1720.
m. Hannah Taylor.
d.

25. III. MARY.[4]—*b.* 1722.
d. 4 mo. 3, 1742.

In a list of persons admitted freemen of the city in April and May, 1717, occurs the name of John Mifflin, merchant. (Westcott & Scharf, vol. i. p. 193 n.)

Indenture dated April 26, 1716, Francis Knowles and wife to John Mifflin, merchant, for house and lot on south side of Chestnut Street.

Elizabeth was born ———, and died, Philadelphia, 6 mo. 8, 1753.

6. ELIZABETH,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Fountain Green, 1692.
m. (Prior to 1714 by some years) Benjamin Oram.
d. Prior to 1733, early in life.

I. WILLIAM[4] (Oram).—*b.*
d.

II. JAMES[4] (Oram)—*b.*
d.

III. SAMUEL[4] (Oram).—*b.*
d.

IV. ——— (Oram).

Probably married Benjamin Oram. Died early in life, leaving four sons.

Several deeds are on record between Jonathan Mifflin and Benjamin Oram, 1725–27.

Elizabeth is said by tradition to have moved to New Jersey after her marriage.

7. PATIENCE,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Fountain Green, 1694.
d. Philadelphia, 9 mo. 23, 1717.

Died soon after her father, in her youth.

8. JANE,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Fountain Green, 1696.
m. Philadelphia, 6 mo. 30, 1717, John Waller.
d.

Jane died soon after her father, in child-bed, leaving a daughter.

9. SAMUEL,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Fountain Green, 1698.
m. Elizabeth.
d. Philadelphia, 8 mo. 1, 1724.

Letters of administration on estate of Samuel were granted to his widow Elizabeth 13 Nov., 1724. His father's will shows him to have been a minor in 1713.

10. JONATHAN,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Fountain Green, 1699,
d. Philadelphia, 3 mo. 15, 1700.

11. JONATHAN[3] ("the Historian"), John,[2] John.[1]
b. Fountain Green, 4 mo. 12, 1704.
m. 1. 3 mo. 30, 1723, at Philadelphia, Sarah Robinson.
2. Between 8 mo. 28 and 9 mo. 28, 1752, Rebecca Evans.
3. 11 mo. 9, 1750, Sarah Powell (widow). (11mo. 9, 1758.)
d. Philadelphia, 10 mo. 15, 1781 (aged 78).

26. I. SAMUEL.[4]—*b.* 12 mo. 13, 1724–25.
m. Rebecca Edgill (or Edghill).
d. 5 mo. 16, 1781.

27. II. ELIZABETH.—*b.* 3 mo. 19, 1727.
m. Morris Morris.
d. 1759.

28. III. SARAH.[4]—*b.* 8 mo. 16, 1729.
m. John Jones.
d. 1769 or 1770.

29. IV. LYDIA.—*b.*
d. 1 mo. 5, 1732.

30. V. PATIENCE.[4]—*b.* 11 mo. 3, 1735–36.
m. Isaac Paschall.
d. Philadelphia, 11 April, 1774.

31. VI. MARY.[4]—*b.* 1778.
d. 10 mo. 13, 1784.

Richard Robinson, an Englishman, who had been in slavery after capture by pirates in Morocco, and redeemed by the Quakers, came to Pennsylvania about 1702, and married in Philadelphia, December 7, 1704, Sarah Jefferys. In his will, proved in 1745, he styled himself "of Philadelphia, Boulter." He left two daughters, Lydia, born September 27, who married Osward Pell, and Sarah, who married Jonathan Mifflin. (Pennsylvania Magazine, vol. ix. p. 491.)

Sarah Powell was born 1711 and died 1 mo. 21, 1792, aged 81. She was daughter of ——— Armitt, and married first Wm. Powell, cooper (died 1735), of the Powelton Farm.

Jonathan married young, in the year 1723. Rebecca Evans, the wife of Jonathan, died 10 mo. 13, 1753. Letters of administration upon the estate of Rebecca, formerly Rebecca Evans, were granted to Jonathan, the husband of Rebecca, 23 January, 1754. His father's will shows him to have been a minor in 1713.

Sarah Robinson, wife of Jonathan, was born Philadelphia, and died Philadelphia, 5 mo. 29, 1745.

Will dated October 4, 1774, and proved October 23, 1781. Bequests, &c., as follows: 1. Wife Sarah. 2. Son Samuel, a plantation called Walnut Hill, also a plantation called Poplar Hill, reversion to Jonathan, the son of Samuel. 3. Children of daughter Elizabeth, viz., Sarah Mifflin, Susanna Morris and Rebecca Morris, a plantation on Germantown Road; also a house and lot on High Street extending to buildings given to Patience Paschall. 4. Children of daughter Sarah, deceased, viz., grandson Jonathan Jones and his sister Sarah, and grandchildren Samuel Jones and Charles Jones, also granddaughter Elizabeth Jones, also grandson John Jones. 5. Granddaughter Sarah Paschall, at eighteen. 6. Wife's daughter, Ann Powell, and her sister Martha. Executors, son Samuel, grandson-in-law Thomas and Thomas Fisher.

Memorandum of a conversation which passed between E. P. and Jonathan Mifflin, in the presence of C. (?) Jones, respecting the sealing of said Mifflin City Lot Patent, dated 21 May, 1771, begins: "I went this day to the house of Mr. Jonathan Mifflin, near the Germantown Road." (Penn-Physick MSS. vol. iv. p. 61, Pa. Hist. Soc.)

Jonathan[3] Mifflin has been surnamed "the Historian" by his descendants, from the fact that he has left a document relating the history of the family in America, several copies of which have been preserved. Although the information contained in this has been incorporated herein, additional details added, and most of it verified, it is thought best to insert a copy so that it may be examined in its exact form:—

AN ACCOUNT OF THE MIFFLIN FAMILY, WRITTEN BY JONATHAN MIFFLIN, SENIOR, ON THE FIFTEENTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1770.

John Mifflin, the father, and John Mifflin, the son, moved from Wiltshire, Old England, to America between the years 1676 and 1679, the son being upwards of 16 years of age. They lived some time among the Swedes' settlements on the banks of the Delaware and Schuylkill, until they fixed on a tract of land on the east side of the Schuylkill, on the river, which they took on the Duke of York's Rite, the writing being dated from the Court of Upland, near Marcus Hook or Chester, in the year 1679, called 300 acres, but in the year 168- was remeasured and a patent taken under William Penn and called 270 acres, granted to the father and son jointly, on which they were settled then on a small building near the water side.

Elizabeth Hardy, then about 25, came over from Darby, of Old England, with a shipload of Darbyshire people. The same year William Penn came first, and the ship discharged at the mouth of Darby Creek and wintered there, the people generally settling thereabout, and

called the place Darby Town. Soon after which John Mifflin, the son, became acquainted with her, she being settled about 4 or 5 miles from his habitation, and from that acquaintance a marriage between them was solemnized in a meeting-house of Friends, at Chester or near it.

John Mifflin, the younger, and Elizabeth Hardy, on the 6th day of the 12th month, 1683 or 4, at the house of Henry Lewis, near Schuylkill, where a considerable number of Friends met, consummated their marriage two months after their first appearance and fixing up public notice of their intention for one month, according to law.

Some time after this marriage the wife of John, the elder, came from England. She died soon after her arrival here, after a short illness. Some time afterwards the old man removed over the Schuylkill to Merion and married a second wife, who survived him, he dying upwards of 70 years old.

On the father's removal the son became possessed of the whole tract by purchase, where he resided with his wife and family until his death at the age of 54, in the year 1714, leaving issue Edward, George, John, Elizabeth, Patience, Jane, Samuel and Jonathan, at which time Elizabeth had been married some years and George about one year.

By his will the widow held the plantation and stock during her life, to bring up the younger children, the youngest being but ten years old, and after her death the plantation to be divided among all his children, besides which he gave them portions: Edward a lot of land in the city of Philadelphia, on the south side of High Street (now in the tenure of John Dunlap and remains in the possession of the family); and next a lot adjoining to George, and next lot to that to John (which George purchasing built on them both, one of which buildings still remains in his name), with personal legacies to the others.

Edward married and settled in Virginia, where he died, leaving issue John, Daniel, Southe, Samuel and a granddaughter by his only daughter who died before him. Edward died about the year 1743, aged near 60. George died about the age of 70, in the year 1758, leaving issue *John Mifflin* and Sarah Mifflin, and a grandson Charles by his son George, who died before his father. John Mifflin, the third son, died early in life, leaving issue two sons, Benjamin and John (now living). Elizabeth died early, leaving four sons. Patience died soon after her father, in her youth. Jane soon after, in child-bed, leaving a daughter. Samuel died single, about the 26th year of his age. Jonathan married young, in the year 1723, leaving issue son Samuel (now living); a daughter Elizabeth, who died in the year 1759, leaving a son and three daughters; Sarah, who died in the year 1769 or 1770, leaving four sons and two daughters, and Patience, at this time living and married.

The writer of the above, being still living, hath added to the above, which he wrote about the year 1770, that he learned something by information in the family and other parts otherwise, that as far as it goes is

undoubtedly fact: and this day on reading it just takes occasion to mention that Patience is now also deceased upwards of two years, having buried her husband, Isaac Paschal, about six months and left two daughters, now living. Ninth month 15, 1776.

(Signed) JONAT MIFFLIN.

(Copied by James Mifflin from Jonathan Mifflin's account of the family, May, 1859, the said copy being in possession of Lloyd Mifflin, Shoemaker Lane, Germantown, Pa.).

FOURTH GENERATION.

12. JOHN,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
d.

Left no issue. (S. W. M.).

13. DANIEL,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Accomac Co., Va., 1722.
m. Duck Creek Monthly Meeting, Mary Pusey.
d. Accomac Co., Va., 1795, aged 73.

Lived, Accomac Co., Va.

32. I. WARNER.[5]—*b.* 1745.
m. 1. Elizabeth Johns.
2. Anne Emlen.
d. 10 mo. 16, 1798.

33. II. EDWARD.[5]—*b.*
d.

34. III. ANN.[5]—*b.*
d.

35. IV. SARAH.[5]—*b.*
d.

36. V. DANIEL.[5]—*b.*
m. Deborah Howell.
d.

37. VI. MARY.[5]—*b.*
d.

38. VII. ANN.[5]—*b.*
d.

39. VIII. ELIZABETH.[5]—*b.*
d.

40. IX. PATIENCE.[5]—*b.*
d.

41. X. ELIZABETH.[5]—*b.*
m. ——— Howell.
d.

42. XI. SARAH.[5]—*b.*
d.

43. XII. EYRE.[5]—*b.*
d.

44. XIII. REBECCA.[5]—*b.*
d.

45. XIV. WALKER.[5]—*b.*
d.

46. XV. WILLIAM.[5]—*b.* 1778.
d. 10 mo. 14, 1781, aged 3 years.

Mary Mifflin was the daughter of Joshua and Mary Pusey, of London Grove. She became a member of the Society of Friends at the age of seventeen. At the age of nineteen she married Joseph Husband and moved to Deer Creek. Her first husband died in 1786, leaving her with eight children to support, and but little means. She was afterwards married to Daniel Mifflin, and removed to his residence in Accomac County, Virginia; after the death of her second husband she moved to Baltimore. In 1820 she returned to Deer Creek, where she died 3 mo. 28, 1823, in the eighty-first year of her age. (Friends' Miscellany, vol. iii. p. 46, in Pa. Hist. Soc.)

From New Garden (Chester Co.) Fr. Rec. Mary Mifflin, b. 1742, 6 mo. 8, d. 1823, 3 mo. 28. Wife of Daniel, daughter of Joshua Pusey.

A certificate of removal to Samuel Mifflin, brother of Daniel, shows Daniel and Mary Mifflin living in Accomac County in 1747.

Mary Mifflin was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, whose life and works are frequently mentioned in the Friends' Records. Among these is an interesting biographical sketch giving the "Testimony of George Churchman" and others, all of whom bear witness to her high character and worthy life.

14. ANN,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m.
d. Prior to 1743.

I. (A daughter).—*b.*
d.

Jonathan the Historian's account states that Ann left one daughter, and that the mother died before her father, Edward.

15. SAMUEL,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Accomac Co., Va.
m.
d. Philadelphia.

47. I. EDWARD.[5]—*b.*
d.

48. II. MARY.[5]—*b.*
m.
d.

A certificate of removal of Samuel Mifflin (held at the house of Daniel Mifflin, in Accomac Co., Va.), dated 9 mo. 26, 1747, is recorded. Indenture, dated March 12, 1753, between Samuel Mifflin, late of Accomac Co., Va., and now of Philadelphia (one of the sons of Edward Mifflin, late of Accomac Co., dec'd), and John Mifflin, the younger, reciting that Edward Mifflin was seized of a plantation or tract of land of 270 acres (which land William Penn by patent had granted to John Mifflin, senior and junior), Edward Mifflin had by will, dated Oct. 7, 1740, and recorded in Accomac Co., granted to Samuel. (Recorder of Deeds' Office, Phila., Book H 15, p. 248).

16. SOUTHEY,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
d.

17. JOHN,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, Jan. 18, 1714–15.
m. 1. Elizabeth Bagnell.
2. Philadelphia, between 11 mo. 28 and 12 mo. 28, 1755, Sarah Fishbourne.
d. Philadelphia, 2 mo. 10, 1759.

49. ELIZABETH.[5]—*b.*
m.
d. 5 mo. 18, 1742.

50. MARY.[5]—*b.*
m.
d. 4 mo. 3, 1742.

51. THOMAS[5] (the Governor).—*b.* Jan. 10, 1744.
m. Sarah Morris.
d. Jan. 20, 1800.

52. GEORGE.[5]—*b.*
m. Martha Morris.
d. July 14, 1785.

53. SARAH.[5]—*b.*
m.
d. 2 mo. 19, 1750.

54. ELIZABETH.[5]—*b.*
m.
d. 10 mo. 2, 1750.

55. JOHN.[5]—*b.*
m.
d. 8 mo. 9, 1752.

(Issue by second wife).

56. SARAH.—*b.*
m.
d.

57. WILLIAM.—*b.*
m.
d. 6 mo. 11, 1757.

58. JOHN FISHBOURNE.—*b.* April 24, 1759.
m. Clementina Ross.
d. May 13, 1813.

18. SARAH,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. 1718.
m. 1. William Powell.
2. Jacob Lewis, Philadelphia, 6 mo. 7, 1759.
d. Philadelphia, June 18, 1795 (aged 77 years).

I. SAMUEL.[5]—*b.*
d.

II. ISAAC T. D.[5]—*b.*
d.

III. REBECCA.[5]—*b.*
d.

IV. THOMAS.[5]—*b.*
d.

V. JOSEPH.[5]—*b.*
d.

Left issue by first husband, but none by second.

WILLIAM POWELL was born and died 1759.

The following is from the Diary of Elizabeth Drinker (Penna. Hist. Soc., p. 269): "June 19, 1795. Sarah Lewis, widow of Jacob Lewis, and daughter of George Mifflin, departed this life last night, aged 77 years. She was an agreeable, cheerful old Friend, and, only think! I knew her grandfather, Hugh Cordary, a little old man, whom I remember seeing when I was a child, at our old Meeting House, at corner of Market and Second Street."

19. MARY,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, July 18, 1716.
d. Philadelphia, May 17, 1719.

Unmarried.

20. GEORGE,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, Jan. 14, 1719–20.
d. Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1724.

Unmarried.

21. MARY,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, Feb. 4, 1722–23.
d. Philadelphia, 6 mo. 8, 1723.

22. GEORGE,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, Dec. 1, 1725.
m. Christ Church, Jan. 25, 1753, Anne Eyre.
d. Prior to 1755.

59. I. CHARLES.[5]—*b.*
m. North Dist. M. M., 2 mo. 11, 1777, Mary Waln.
d. 4 mo. 16, 1783.

60. II. GEORGE.[5]—*b.* 1755.
d. Between 1 and 24 June, 1766.

Letters of administration on estate of George were granted to Thomas Wharton during the minority of Charles, a son of deceased, 10 May, 1766.

Anne Eyre married, as a second husband, Humphrey Roberts.

23. BENJAMIN,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. 1718.
m.
d. Philadelphia, 11 mo. 14, 1747.

61. I. HANNAH.[5]—*b.*
m. ——— McCaskey.
d. Philadelphia, 6 mo. 10, 1746.

62. II. ELIZABETH.[5]—*b.*
m. ——— Draper.
d. Philadelphia, 6 mo. 8, 1750.

63. III. MARY.[5]—*b.*
m. ——— Ashmead.
d.

64. IV. ESTHER.[5]—*b.*
m. Col. Matthew Irwin.
d.

65. V. SUSAN.[5]—*b.*
m. ——— Caldwell.
d.

66. VI. BENJAMIN.[5]—*b.*
d. Philadelphia, 9 mo. 2, 1758.

Left no will. No administration taken upon his estate.

24. JOHN,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Kent County, Del., 1720.
m. Philadelphia, 3 mo. 7, 1747, Hannah Taylor.
d. Philadelphia, 5 mo. 27, 1798 (aged 78 years).

Lived, Kent County, Delaware, and Philadelphia.
Became a prominent merchant in Philadelphia.

67. I. JOSEPH.[5]—*b.* Philadelphia, 1751.
m. Deborah Richardson.
d. Philadelphia, 1 mo. 24, 1791 (aged 40).

68. II. JONATHAN.[5]—*b.* Philadelphia.
m. 1. Mary Harrison.
2. Frances Mifflin.
3. Susanna Wright.
d. "Hybla."

69. III. JOHN.[5]—*b.* 1755.
m. Eleanor Ewing.
d.

70. IV. REBECCA.[5]—*b.* 1757.
m. Captain Henry Walgrove Archer.
d.

In 1770, John Mifflin was the signer of an answer by a committee of merchants regarding the non-importation of English goods. In a list of owners of carriages—of whom there were only eighty-four in 1772—John Mifflin is mentioned as the owner of one coach-wagon. In a list of firms doing business in Philadelphia, January 1, 1770, in East India goods is Mifflin & Dean, Front Street. (Westcott & S., vol. ii. pp. 880–886.) He was probably also a director in the Philadelphia Library in 1769. (Id., 1177.) He was the John Mifflin who signed the celebrated non-importation resolutions of October 25, 1765, a fac-simile copy of which may be seen in Etting's History of Independence Hall.

Hannah Taylor was born 1719, and died, Philadelphia, 9 mo. 6, 1763, aged 44 years, and was daughter of Joseph Taylor, deceased.

Certificate of removal dated 12 mo. 16, 1746–47, from Duck Creek Monthly Meeting.

Will dated 5 mo. 18, 1798, and proved Jan. 22, 1799.

Estate to be divided into four parts. One part to children of son Joseph. Grandsons Joseph and Lloyd to be charged with plantation purchased in Cecil County, Md., and conveyed to them. Three parts to be divided between sons Jonathan and John and daughter, Rebecca Archer. John to settle his accounts with estate of his brother-in-law, Henry W. Archer, deceased, with his brother Jonathan, as guardian of Joseph and Lloyd, children of his deceased brother Joseph, with his brother Jonathan on his own private account, and with him as partner in the copartnership of Joseph, Jonathan and John Mifflin, and on refusal to be cut off with five shillings. Thomas Wright and Ann Mifflin, witnesses. Codicil provides for temporary maintenance of household, viz.: son Jonathan, daughter Rebecca and grandchildren Joseph, Lloyd, Thomas and Deborah. Dated 5 mo. 11, 1798.

25. MARY,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m.
d.

26. SAMUEL,[4] Jonathan,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, 12 mo. 13, 1724–25.
m. 1.
2. Rebecca Edgill (or Edghill).
d. Philadelphia, 5 mo. 16, 1781.

71. I. JONATHAN.[5]—*b.* Philadelphia, 1754.
d. Philadelphia, 5 mo. 30, 1777 (aged 23).

72. II. SARAH.[5]—*b.*
d.

73. III. DEBORAH.—*b.*
d. 2 mo. 13, 1753.

In 1755, a militia law having been passed, an Association Battery Company was formed, and Samuel Mifflin was chosen Captain. (Penna. Mag., vol. viii. p. 212.) Man-of-war seized Captain Mifflin's Snow. (Diary of Christopher Marshall, 1776–81, p. 39.) In July, 1776, Convention chose Samuel Mifflin, among others, as one of a Committee or Council of Safety. (Id., p. 145.) One of subscribers to fund to prevent taxation falling upon the Penn family. (Etting's History of Independence Hall, p. 35.) Signs non-importation resolutions of October 25, 1765. In December, 1778, he declined a commission as Fleet Commodore. In 1776, was in command at Amboy, N. J., of First, Second and Third Philadelphia Artillery (Associator Battalions), watching the British on Staten Island. In 1780–81 his name appears as one of subscribers of £5000 for the use of Washington's Army at Valley Forge. (Westcott & S., vol. i. p. 261, *et. seq.*) In 1748, became a member of the Colony in Schuylkill. (Id.) In 1750, was a Justice of the Peace. On October 5, 1756, was made Associate Justice of the City Court. In 1755, was a member of Common Council. (Martin's Bench and Bar, p. 32, *et. seq.*) In 1773, was a Justice of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and President Justice, Dec. 6, 1773, to June 4, 1776. (Id.) In list of owners of carriages, of whom there were only eighty-four in 1772, Capt. Samuel Mifflin, merchant, is mentioned as owning a chariot. (Westcott & S., vol. ii. p. 880.)

Letters of administration on estate of Samuel, d. b. n. c. t. a., were granted to Charles Biddle, 24 Dec., 1789; Rebecca, the wife, being then dead and the other executor out of the State.

Will dated December 23, 1780, and proved May 28, 1781, mentions wife Rebecca; niece Sarah Mifflin (wife of Thomas Mifflin); niece Susanna Morris (sister of Sarah Mifflin); Rebecca Morris (sister of Sarah Mifflin); Elizabeth Wheeler (formerly Elizabeth Jones); Sarah Jones (sister of

Elizabeth Wheeler); Friend Ann Powell; Friend Martha Powell; Friend Samuel Powell (son of Samuel Powell, Philadelphia, carpenter); daughter Sarah Francis, over to their grandchildren, Tench Francis, Rebecca Francis and Samuel Mifflin Francis (he assuming and using the signature of Samuel Mifflin), all of whom were children of his said daughter Sarah. Gave to his daughter Sarah Francis use, &c., of plantation called Walnut Hill, in the township of the Northern Liberties. To her son Samuel Mifflin Francis, he assuming, &c., as above, at twenty-one, the plantation called Walnut Hill. To his wife Rebecca, use of plantation called Poplar Hill, where his father lately lived, on Germantown Road, over to Samuel Mifflin Francis, &c. To grandson Tench Francis, a plantation between Northumberland-town and Sunbury. Bequest to granddaughter Rebecca Francis.

In the first series of Pennsylvania Archives (Pa. Hist. Soc.) are the following references under the name Samuel Mifflin: Vol. vii. 571; vol. viii. 39, 708, 712, 718, 724; vol. xi. 220, 538.

27. ELIZABETH,[4] Jonathan,[3] John,[2] John.[1]

b.

m. Philadelphia, 1 mo. 22, 1743–44, Morris Morris.

d. 1759.(?)

I. JONATHAN.[5]—*b.* Philadelphia, 11 mo. 7, 1744–45. (O. S.)

d.

II. SARAH.[5]—*b.* Philadelphia, 4 mo. 5, 1747. (O. S.)

d.

III. SUSANNAH.[5]—*b.* Philadelphia, 4 mo. 2, 1748. (O. S.)

d.

IV. REBECCA.[5]—*b.* Philadelphia, 7 mo. 13, 1754. (N. S.)

d.

Left a son and three daughters.

Morris Morris, of Upper Dublin Township (now Montgomery County), was a son of Morris Morris.

"Dec. 17, 1760. Polly went to ye Burial of Eliz[th] Mifflin Morris." (Diary of Elizabeth Drinker, Pa. Hist. Soc., p. 13.)

28. SARAH,[4] Jonathan,[3] John,[2] John.[1]

b.

m. Philadelphia, 8 mo. 28, 1746, John Jones.

d. 1769 or 1770.

Died 1769 or 1770, leaving four sons and two daughters.

John Jones, merchant, of Philadelphia, was born 8 mo. 7. 1723, and died He was a son of John Jones, senior, and Elizabeth Fox.

I. JONATHAN.[5]—*b.* Philadelphia, 5 mo. 19, 1748. (O. S.)

d.

II. SAMUEL.[5]—*b.* Philadelphia, 7 mo. 23, 1751. (O. S.)
d.

III. ELIZABETH.[5]—*b.* Philadelphia, 12 mo. 15, 1753. (O. S.)
m. ——— Jones.(1)
d.

IV. CHARLES.[5]—*b.* Philadelphia, 12 mo. 31, 1755. (O. S.)
d.

The children of John Jones and Sarah, as given by John J. Parker, Esq., West Chester, are as follows:—

I. Elizabeth, married Samuel Wheeler.
II. John M. Jones, " Mary Walker and Lydia Ogden.
III. Sarah, " Clement Remington.

29. LYDIA,[4] Jonathan,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m.
d. 1 mo. 5, 1732.

30. PATIENCE,[4] Jonathan,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, 3 Jan., 1735.
m. 11 mo. 7, 1767, Isaac Paschall.
d. Philadelphia, 11 April, 1774 (aged 38).

I. ELIZABETH COATES.[5]—*b.* 4 Aug., 1769.
m. 20 Nov., 1794, Thomas Greeves.
d. 10 Sept., 1795.

II. SARAH.[5]—*b.* 22 Jan., 1772.
m. Isaac W. Morris.
d. 25 Oct., 1842.

Living and married in 1770. Died about 1774, leaving two daughters, living in 1776. Isaac Paschall was born in Philadelphia, 8 October, 1728, and died 29 November, 1773, and was son of Joseph Paschall, and was a merchant in Philadelphia.

Will of Patience Paschall, made 21 April, 1774, appoints her brother, Samuel Mifflin, executor. Mentions her two daughters, Elizabeth Coates Paschall and Sarah Paschall, "when they shall attain 21 years of age," also, "after 18 years of age." Mentions sister-in-law Beulah Paschall. Will proved 19 May, 1774.

"Sarah Paschall, who married Isaac W. Morris, is represented by a number of descendents. Among others, John T. Morris of the "J. P. Morris Engine Works;" also by Miss Susie Hacker, daughter of Charles Hacker, Esq., whose mother was a great-granddaughter of Isaac W.

(1) See will of Samuel,[4] p. —.

Morris. Isaac W. Morris was a son of Captain Samuel Morris of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry during the Revolution. He was a brother of my great-grandfather Isaac W. Morris, and was a grandson of Anthony Morris, the 4th." Letter from Effingham B. Morris, Esq., April 21, 1886.

31. MARY,[4] Jonathan,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. 1778.
m.
d. 10 mo. 13, 1784.

FIFTH GENERATION.

32. WARNER,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. 1745.
m. 1. Philadelphia, 1765, Elizabeth Johns.
2. 10 mo. 9, 1788, at Philadelphia, Anne Emlen.
d. Kent Co., Del., 10 mo. 16, 1798 (aged 53).

74. I. WARNER.[6]—*b.*
m. Sarah Ann Newlin.
d.

75. II. ELIZABETH.[6]—*b.*
m. Sidney Howard Gay.
d.

76. III. ANN.[6]—*b.*
m. Resin.
d.

77. IV. SUSAN.[6]—*b.*
m. ——— Cowgill.
d.
Living in 1788.

78. V. SARAH.[6]—*b.*
m. David Neall.
d.

79. VI. SAMUEL.[6]—*b.*
d.

80. VII. LEMUEL.[6]—*b.* 1792.
d. 8 mo. 9, 1824.

WARNER MIFFLIN[5] was one of the most distinguished members of the family. He was a strict and prominent member of the Society of Friends, but wealthy and of an honorable and charitable nature. His name is frequently mentioned in the Friends' Records, where material exists for a much more extensive sketch of his life than can be given here. Several facts in regard to his wealth, his home in Kent County, Delaware, and his dealings with his slaves, are recorded in a curious book in the Historical Society called "Lettres d'un Cultivateur Américain," by St. John De Creve-Cœur, from which the following extracts are taken:—

"Warner Mifflin epousa en 1765, Phébé, fille jolie et riche; elle avoit au moins 327,000 liv. tournois. Les meubles, les bureaux, les armoires,

qu'elle apporta, etoient, suivant la coutume du pays, de bois d'Acajou, et de toute beauté; ses hardes, quoique simples, etoient opulentes et nombreuses, car elle n'etoient point de la secte des Amis."

"Warner Mifflin avoit reçu de son Pére, trente-sept Nègres, tant vieux que jeunes."

"Vas dans l'autre chambre trouver ma femme Phébé, ton ancienne maitresse, et mon neveu Guillaume Roberts; ils font occupés à ecrire ta manumission."

Elizabeth Johns, Warner Mifflin's first wife, above referred to, was the daughter of Kensey Johns, of West River, Maryland.(1) The second wife was Anne Emlen, daughter of George and Ann Emlen, of Philadelphia. She died at Philadelphia, 3 mo. 22, 1815. Her will was dated 1811, and letters of administration with the will annexed were issued to her son Lemuel, 12 April, 1815, with Samuel E. Howell and Joshua Emlen as securities. There were bequests to her sons, Samuel E. and Lemuel, and they show the latter to have been a minor when the will was drawn. She is mentioned in the diary of Elizabeth Drinker, under date May 12, 1802.(2)

In the first series Pennsylvania Archives (Pa. Hist. Soc.), are the following references to Warner Mifflin: Vol. ix. p. 645; vol. xi. p. 427.

A very entertaining account of one of the prominent events of his life, viz., his effort to bring about an armistice between General Howe and General Washington during the winter of 1777, which has been handed down in all histories of the Revolutionary War, is here added.(3) On the authority of the Friends' Records, it may also be stated that Warner Mifflin was in Philadelphia during the Yellow Fever Epidemic, and was prominent and fearless in relieving the horrors of the pestilence, having refused every opportunity to return to his home, when nearly all about him who could do so were flying for their lives. He died shortly after his return home, after the epidemic, and was thought to have died of that disease.(4) This statement is doubtless true, and fully accords with what has been learned of his character. The following extracts from the Diary of Elizabeth Drinker, referring both to him and to the event already mentioned, have a peculiar interest: "Oct. 11, 1777. Warner Mifflin and party returned from visit to G. Washington. (p. 58.) Dec. 2, 1777. Warner Mifflin called and sat with others smoking their pipes until after 3 o'clock. (p. 70.) Dec. 6, 1794. Mentions a negro boy sent "from one of the lower counties, Kent, I believe it was," by Warner Mifflin; price, 15 pounds. (p. 250.) Apl. 5, 1797. Warner and Nancy Mifflin, and Alexander Martin, member of Congress and formerly Governor of North Carolina, took tea with us." (p. 300.)

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(1) Friends' Miscell., vol. v. pp. 193–223.

(2) Diary of Elizabeth Drinker (Pa. Hist. Soc.), p. 371.

(3) See, also, Biograph. Sketches and Anecdotes of Friends (Pa. Hist. Soc., p. 331); and see Friends' Miscell., vol. v. pp. 193, 223.

(4) Friends' Miscell., vol. v. pp. 193, 223; also, Id., vol. ii. p. 328.

ANECDOTE DE WARNER MIFFLIN.[1]

La grande discipline Militaire de l'armée Angloise, et le gain de la bataille de Brandywine, ouvrirent enfin les portes de Philadelphie au Général Howe. Sa marche, depuis la tête de l'Elk, ainsi que son sejour dans cette Capitale, fut marquée par les incendies, les dégâts et la ruine d'un grand nombre de familles; celles qui étoient plus éloignées du théâtre de la guerre, ouvrirent leurs maisons aux malheureux qui venoient d'être dépouillés.

Dans ces entrefaites, la *Societe des Amis*, habitant les trois Comtés de Kent, de Newcastle, et de Sussex (sur les bords de la rivière Delaware, formant aujourd'hui l'Etat de la Delaware, un des treize de la Confédération), fit, suivant l'usage, son assemblée *de Souffrance*, dont le but est de recueillir les charités de tous les membres, pour entretenir dans leur trésor les moyens d'assister les indigens et les malheureux de leur ressort; frappés des désastres de la guerre, qu'ils n'avoient jamais vue chez eux, ces bonnes gens doublèrent leur souscriptions charitables; mais ces secours abondans furent bientôt épuisés par le grand nombre des malheureux. Ils envoyèrent aux plus nécessiteux tout ce qu'ils avoient, et versèrent des larmes sur le sort de ceux qu'ils ne pouvoient assister. Plusieurs *des Anciens* montèrent dans leurs chariots, et pendant des semaines entières, ne cessèrent de voyager de plantation en plantation, receuillant tout le lard, les farines et autres provisions que la charité des Colons leur procuroit. Vous feriez étonné de la somme d'argent et de la quantité de hardes et de choses utiles qui furent ainis récoltées dans ces champs même, à moitié detruits par la rapacité Angloise.

Pendant qu'ils étoient ainsi occupées, il leur fut inspiré (pour parler dans leur style) d'envoyer une députation de leur Corps vers le Général Anglois pour tâcher d'obtenir de lui une plus grande attention à la discipline de son Armée, et une suspension d'armes, du moins pendant l'hiver.

Warner Mifflin fut nommé: les difficultés, et même les dangers de l'enterprise, loin de l'intimider, lui firent accepter avec joie la commission qu'on lui offroit; car quiconque se refuseroit à l'exécution d'une bonne action, dèslors devenue devoir, se couvriroit du reproche du pusillanimité devant les hommes, et d'un crime aux yeux de l'Être Suprême. Vous vous imaginerez peut-être qu'un des Généraux Américains lui donna des papiers parlementaires.—Non, mon ami, ces précautions déceleroient aux yeux des Quakers de la timidité dans l'entreprise du bien, et les feroient en quelque sorte participer au grand crime de la guerre.—Sûr de l'estime du Corps par lequel il étoit député, animé par l'espoir du bien qu'il feroit à sa Patrie, s'il pouvoit réussir, Warner Mifflin partit.—Il portoit seulement avec lui deux lettres qui annonçoient

(1) From Lettres d'un Cultivateur Américain. Par St. John De Creve-Cœur. Paris, 1787, p. 197 *et seq.* (Pa. Hist. Soc.)

à ses parens de *Philadelphie* la résolution prise par les Eglises Quakéres des trois Comtés de Kent, Newcastle, et Sussex, et le choix que cette assemblée avoit fait de Warner Mifflin.

—Dans l'Armée Américaine, il y avoit un Général du même nom de Mifflin (le Major Général Thomas Mifflin); ce dernier, avant la guerre, avoit été membre de cette Société; mais, après s'être servi de son éloquence pour animer ses Concitoyens, il avoit été obligé de susprendre les armes et venger sa Patrie.—Arrivé aux premier postes Anglois, Warner Mifflin fut saisi et conduit devant l'officier qui le commandoit. —"Qui êtes-vous et où allez-vous? lui demanda-t-il.—Je m'appèle Warner Mifflin, et je vais à Philadelphie.—*Mifflin, Mifflin!* dit l'officier; il me semble qu'il y a un certain Thomas Mifflin, qui se dit un prétendu Général dans l'armée des Rebelles; ne feroit-ce point votre parent? Oui, mon ami, c'est mon cousin germain; cela peut-il paroître un crime? Comment oses-tu m'appeler ton ami, toi insigne Rebelle? Soldats, menez-moi cet hypocrite au corps-de-garde jusquà ce que nous le conduisions au Grand-Prévôt, pour y être pendu à son tour. Tu y verras un grand nombre de Rebelles qui, sous l'apparence de l'humilité et de la simplicité Quakéres, ont cherché à se glisser dans les lignes Brittaniques pour y faire le métier d'espions. * * * * * Soldats, menez cet homme au corps-de-garde, il raisonne trop, et mettez-lui les menottes; entendez-vous; ce fera sans doute la première paire de manchettes que M. le Quaker ait jamais portées."

Warner Mifflin is kept in confinement for some days, but because some papers found upon him eventually come into the possession of Sir William Howe, commanding the English forces, he is taken before the latter. "Il fut conduit à l'appartement du Général, ayant son chapeau sur la tête. Sir William Howe, un peu surpris de cette form inusitée, lui demanda si son nom étoit Warner Mifflin? 'Oui, dit-il, ami Guillaume Howe, c'est mon nom,'" etc. As the conversation proceeds, he is approached by an aide-de-camp, who pulls off Mifflin's hat, with a severe rebuke for his remaining covered in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief. Mifflin explains the Quaker custom, and General Howe, after rebuking his aide, remarks that it is indifferent to him whether the hat is worn or not, but he wishes his questions clearly and exactly answered. Mifflin thus explains his presence: "Je suis un Cultivateur du Comté de Kent; je suis envoyé par l'Assemblée des Eglises Quakéres des trois Comtés d'en bas." "Quoi! un Cultivateur envoyé par les Eglises Quakéres? Ah! Messieurs les Cultivateurs de ces Comtés et leurs Eglises choississent un bien mauvais moment, car je me trouve obligé d'être leur ennemi. Que me veut cette assemblée? Que me voulez-vous vous-même?" "Comme tu es Anglois, il se peut que tu saches que la Societé des Amis ne se mêle jamais de la guerre, ni d'aucunes contentions publiques ou particulières. Les disputes nous sont defendues par l'Evangile, qui nous enjoint de regarder tous les hommes comme nos frères; mais en nous recommandant la paix et la fraternité, elle nous

ordonne aussi de faire tout ce que nous pouvons pour prévenir et pour empecher le mal. Nos frères des trois Comtés, réunis dans nôtre Assemblée de Souffrance, ont cru qu'il seroit peut-être possible de procurer une entrevue entre toi et l'ami George Washington; que la consequence de cette entrevue pourroit regler les moyens d'obtenir une suspension d'armes, au moins pendant l'hiver; que cette suspension pourroit conduire à la bonne intelligence et à la restauration de la paix. Persuadés que cette idée est salutaire et sainte, par obéissance à l'inspiration de l'Esprit, d'où proviennent toutes nos bonnes pensées, ainsi que le bien que nous faisons, ils m'ont député vers toi pour te la communiquer; qu'en penses-tu, ami Howe?"

General Howe approves the idea generally, and expresses his pleasure and respect for the Quakers, and says that whether the scheme succeeds or fails, it does honor to them and serves to confirm his high opinion of the sect. He points out that his position and Washington's are not equal, as the latter can readily obtain instructions from Congress, while it would take several months for him to secure those of the King. "Si cependant nous pouvons nous voir, j'accepterais volontiers une suspension courte, qui puisse donner à nos troupes le temps de se délasser et de jouir d'un peu de repos." He then invites Warner Mifflin to dine with him, which the latter accepts, and during the meal and conversation General Howe refers to a report he had heard that Mifflin had set free all of his slaves, and asked whether it was true. The latter replies: "Je n'ai fait que ce que je devois faire. On m'a dit, de plus, que vous donnez la laine de cinq cens moutons à ceux qui ont perdu les leurs par les Troupes Angloises.—Puisque tous les hommes sont frères, pourquoi les plus aisés ne partageroient-ils pas leurs richesses avec ceux que la guerre a ruinés? il y a plus de veritable joie à faire le bien qu'on ne pense." "Par quel hasard avez-vous sauvé les votres?" "Par le moyen d'une isle que je posséde; je les cachai dans les bois de cette isle, lorsque ton frère (l'Amiral Howe) remonta la rivière avec sa flotte." "Je vous estime infinement, M. Mifflin; et ces deux actions généreuses me rendroient votre ami pour toute ma vie, si nous étions en paix et voisins; plût à Dieu que tous les Américains vous ressemblassent!"

Without further detailing this interview with General Howe, the following paragraph will tell its own story:—

"Après avoir quitté les lignes Angloises, il fut trouver le General Washington à son camp de Valley Forge; il lui communiqua le sujet de son visite, et l'histoire de son voyage à Philadelphie; il fut reçu par son illustre compatriote à bras ouverts, il fut fêté et caressé par tous ceux qui l'environnoient; tout le monde s'empressa de rendre justice à une idée aussi bonne, et à un projet aussi humain; quoique le Congrés ne jugeât point cette suspension d'armes avantageuse, Warner Mifflin et les Eglises qui l'avoient envoyé n'en furent pas moins complimentés; il retourna chez lui possédant l'estime des deux Généraux, heureux d'avoir fait tout ce qui dépendoit de lui pour faire réussir l'enterprise qui lui avoit été confiée."

33. EDWARD,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
d.

34. ANN,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
d.

35. SARAH,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
d.

36. DANIEL,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m. North. Dist. M. M., 10 mo. 6, 1778, Deborah Howell.
d.

Lived, Kent Co., Del., and was a merchant.

Deborah Howell was the daughter of Samuel Howell, of Philadelphia, by his wife Ann.

"Aug. 25. Went to monthly meeting this morning; 3 couples passed * * * Dan'l Mifflin and Debby Howell." (Diary of Elizabeth Drinker, Pa. Hist. Soc., p. 108.)

81. I. DANIEL.[6]—*b.*
d.

82. II. SAMUEL.[6]—*b.*
d.

83. III. JOSHUA.[6]—*b.*
d.

84. IV. THOMAS.[6]—*b.*
d.

85. V. ANN.[6]—*b.*
d.

86. VI. MARY.[6]—*b.*
m. ——— Wilson.
d.

37. MARY,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
d.

38. ANN,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
d.

39. ELIZABETH,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
d.

40. PATIENCE,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
d.

41. ELIZABETH,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m. ——— Howell.
d.

42. SARAH,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
d.

43. EYRE,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
d.

44. REBECCA,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
d.

45. WALKER,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m.
d.

87. I. JONATHAN W.[6]—*b.*
d.

46. WILLIAM,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. 1778.
d. 10 mo. 14, 1781 (aged 3 years).

47. EDWARD,[5] Samuel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
d.

48. MARY,[5] Samuel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m. Richard Hill Morris.
d.

"Richard Hill Morris, who married Mary Mifflin, was a son of William Morris and Margaret Hill, and a grandson of John Morris and Mary Sutton, and great-grandson of Anthony Morris, 3d. He is represented now by some of the Gummere family of New Jersey through his granddaughter, Martha M. Morris, intermarried with William Gummere. William Jenks Morris, a broker here, is also descended from Richard Hill Morris." (From letter from Effingham B. Morris, April 21, 1886.)

49. ELIZABETH,[5] John,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
d. 5 mo. 18, 1742.

50. MARY,[5] John,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]

51. THOMAS[5] (the Governor), John,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, Jan. 10, 1744.
m. Fair Hill Meeting, March 4, 1767, Sarah Morris.
d. Lancaster, Jan. 20, 1800.
See sketch of his life *supra.*

52. GEORGE,[5] John,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia.
m. Philadelphia, Oct. 10, 1772, Martha Morris.
d. Philadelphia, July 14, 1785.

Merchant. Lived, Philadelphia. Was for some time in partnership with his elder brother, Thomas (the Governor).

Letters of administration on estate of George were granted to Martha and James Morris, 15 August, 1785.

Martha Morris was born, Philadelphia, 1751, and died 1 mo. 9 (aged 42), 1793, and was daughter of Joseph Morris by his wife Martha. Her will was dated 5 mo. 15, 1791, and proved 8 April, 1793.

"July 14, 1785. George Mifflin died suddenly. (Note.—G. M., son of John M., a member of Provincial Council. He married Martha Morris and left two children, Thomas, who married Sarah Large, and Elizabeth, who married Dr. Casper Wistar.") (Diary of Elizabeth Drinker, Pa. Hist. Soc., p. 162.)

A biographical sketch of George Mifflin may be found in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* for July 20, 1785.

88. I. JOSEPH.[6]—*b.* Philadelphia, 1773.
d. Philadelphia, 8 mo. 19, 1775 (aged 2 years).

89. II. ELIZABETH.[6]—*b.* Philadelphia, 1775.
m. Philadelphia, Nov. 28, 1798, Dr. Casper Wistar.
d. Philadelphia, 1844.

90. III. THOMAS.[6]—*b.* Philadelphia, 1777.
m. Philadelphia, June 20, 1799, Sarah Large.
d. Philadelphia, 4 mo. 1, 1820 (aged 43 years).

53. SARAH,[5] John,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
d. 2 mo. 19, 1750.

54. ELIZABETH,[5] John,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
d. 10 mo. 2, 1750.

55. JOHN,[5] John,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
d. 8 mo. 9, 1752.

56. SARAH,[5] John,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
d.

57. WILLIAM,[5] John,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
d. 6 mo. 11, 1757.

58. JOHN (FISHBOURNE),[5] John,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, April 24, 1759 (posthumous).
m. Philadelphia, June 18, 1788, Clementina Ross.
d. Philadelphia, May 13, 1813.

Attorney at law. Lived, Philadelphia. Read law with James Allen, Esq. Graduated, College of Philadelphia, 1775. Began his studies Oct. 11, 1775,(1) was admitted to practice Nov. 10, 1779. (Pa. Mag., vol. ix. p. 185.) Baptized in Episcopal Church by Rev. Dr. Duchè. Bishop White, then studying for Holy Orders, was his sponsor. His middle name was assumed late in life, to distinguish him from another John Mifflin. Was one of the executors of the will of Gov. John Penn; also trustee of the University for several years, and member of the American Philosophical Society. Buried, St. Peter's Church.

Clementina Ross, his wife, died January 12, 1848. Also buried in St. Peter's church-yard. Had six children, two dying young.

91. I. SARAH.[6]—*b.* Philadelphia, April 28, 1789.
d. Philadelphia, Jan. 14, 1872.

92. II. JOHN ROSS.[6]—*b.* Philadelphia, June 22, 1790.
d. Philadelphia, April 14, 1825.

93. III. MARGARET.[6]—*b.* Philadelphia, June 2, 1792.
d. Philadelphia, Sep. 1, 1804.

94. IV. CLEMENTINA.[6]—*b.* Philadelphia, Feb. 8, 1795.
d. Philadelphia, July 24, 1809.

95. V. ELIZABETH.[6]—*b.* Philadelphia, 1797.
d. Philadelphia, 1885.

96. VI. CHARLES.[6]—*b.* Philadelphia, Nov. 6, 1798.
d. New Orleans, April 29, 1864.

Clementina Ross was born, Philadelphia, Nov. 28, 1769, and died, Philadelphia, January 12, 1848, and was daughter of John Ross by his wife, Clementina Cruikshank.

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(1) See Pa. Mag., vol. ix. p. 185, quoting from Diary of James Allen, Esq.: "Oct. 11, 1775. Johnny Mifflin came this day to study law with me."

SKETCH OF ROSS FAMILY.

The following sketch of the Ross family is taken, in substance, from a memoir of the Ross and Mifflin families prepared by Miss Elizabeth Mifflin, of Philadelphia, and presented by her to the Philadelphia Library:—

John[1] Ross was born in Tain, in the county of Ross, Scotland, January 29, 1729. Was the third of ten children of Murdock Ross and Christina Simson. (Married in Tain, December 29, 1724.) John Ross was a merchant in Perthe, Scotland, 1764 to 1767. Emigrated to Philadelphia in 1767, and shortly afterward, December 8, 1768, married Clementina Cruikshank, a daughter of Capt. Charles Cruikshank, of "Clifton Hall," seven miles from Philadelphia, and subsequently (1780) renamed "Grange Farm," in honor of Lafayette and after the latter's residence in France. John Ross claimed descent from the Earls of Ross, Ross Shire, North Britain, and used the same coat of arms upon his plate. Clementina (Cruikshank) Ross was born near Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1745, whence her parents emigrated soon after to Pennsylvania. Her mother was a Gordon, first cousin to the Duke of Gordon and Earl Huntley. Her grandfather was a colonel in the British army. John Ross was a merchant in Philadelphia, and became an extensive ship-owner and trader to India. Was a firm patriot in the Revolution, and engaged in purchasing vessels, shipping goods, &c., for the American cause, thus being brought into an active business correspondence with Benjamin Franklin, Silas Dean, Arthur Lee and John Adams, Commissioners of the United States at Paris. In 1784, became banker to the State of South Carolina. In 1783, Captain Cruikshank removed his family to Scotland, and sold "Grange Farm" to his son-in-law. This farm was seven miles from Philadelphia, on the old Haverford Road. It was selected and built upon by Henry Lewis, a Welsh Quaker, in 1682. Capt. John Wilcocks purchased it and built a mansion about 1750, calling it Clifton Hall. It was then purchased in 1761 by Captain Cruikshank and named Grange Farm. It contained some 600 acres in the three adjoining counties of Philadelphia, Delaware and Montgomery. In 1789, John Ross built a handsome house at the south-east corner of Second and Pine Streets, where he lived during the winter. He died unexpectedly in March, 1800, leaving his affairs much embarrassed. Left four daughters and a son: Clementina (Ross) Mifflin, Mrs. Samuel Breck, Miss Molly Ross and Mrs. Plumstead (afterwards Markley).

Charles Ross, the son of John Ross, and second child, was born October 5, 1772. Was educated for mercantile business. Traveled one or two years in Europe, and made several voyages as supercargo to China. He joined the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, May 12, 1794, and remained a member until his death. An historical sketch of him in the History of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, says: "He was a gentleman of bravery and high tone. He was one of the members under Captain Dunlap, on the expedition to quell the Whiskey Insurrection in

Western Pennsylvania. Having passed through all the lower grades and served as Cornet and First Lieutenant, he was finally elected Captain, on October 18, 1811. He was in command of the Troop in the 'Mount Bull Campaign' of 1814, and received the highest encomiums for the admirable manner in which he had conducted the campaign, and the thorough condition of order and discipline in which he had preserved his command, and for the efficient services he had rendered his country." * * * * "He continued as Captain of the Troop until his death, which occurred October 18, 1817, from disease contracted on shipboard, occasioned by the unavoidable use of impure water. His funeral was one of the largest, both military and civil, that had been witnessed in the city, and the members of the Troop, in memory of his eminent services, and from feelings of sincere regard, erected to his memory a handsome monument over his last resting-place in the cemetery of the First Presbyterian Church, near the corner of Fourth and Pine Streets." A toast is still (1886) annually drunk, standing and in silence, at the Anniversary Dinners of the Troop on November 17th, to the memory of three of its captains who died in service, and one of these three is Captain Ross.

59. CHARLES,[5] George,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, 12 mo. 13, 1753.
m. Northern District M. M., 2 mo. 11, 1777, Mary Waln.
d. Northern District, 4 mo. 16, 1783.

Was a merchant and school-teacher in Philadelphia.

97. I. SARAH.[6]—*b.* 12 mo. 20, 1777.
d. 8 mo. 23, 1793.

98. II. ANN.[6]—*b.* 5 mo. 16, 1779.
d. 8 mo. 13, 1853.

99. III. ESTHER.[6]—*b.* 8 mo. 13, 1780.
d. 9 mo. 1, 1793.

100. IV. GEORGE.[6]—*b.* 12 mo. 31, 1781.
m. Elizabeth Fishbourne.
d.

101. V. MARY.[6]—*b.* 1783 (posthumous).
d. 10 mo. 26, 1785.

Mary Waln was born 1755, and died 2 mo. 20, 1786, aged 31 years. She was a sister of Jesse Waln (see will, proved 10 April 1786), and a daughter of Richard and Mary Waln, of Germantown.

Will of Charles is dated 2 mo. 17, 1783, and was proved 6 June, 1783. 1. Daughter Sarah. 2. Daughter Ann. 3. Daughter Esther. 4. Son George. 5. Child with which his wife was then pregnant. No legacies were to be paid but at lawful age. Mentions his wife, Mary. Appoints his cousin George executor.

The following extracts from the Diary of Elizabeth Drinker refer to Charles Mifflin: "Feb. 11, 1777. Charles Mifflin and Polly Waln were this day married. (p. 44.) Feb. 1, 1781. Mention of Charles Mifflin and his pupils. (p. 131.) July 7, 1781. Charles Mifflin broke up school, ye weather being hot, and ye girls tired. (p. 136.) Apl. 13, 1783. Charles Mifflin died sometime past." (p. 147.)

60. GEORGE,[5] George,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
d. Between 1 and 24 June, 1766.

61. HANNAH,[5] Benjamin,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m. ——— McCaskey.
d. Philadelphia, 6 mo. 10, 1746.

62. ELIZABETH,[5] Benjamin,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m. ——— Draper.
d. Philadelphia, 6 mo. 8, 1750.

63. MARY,[5] Benjamin,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m. ——— Ashmead.
d.

64. ESTHER,[5] Benjamin,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m. (License issued) 5 June, 1770, Col. Matthew Irwin.
d.

I. THOMAS[6] MIFFLIN.—*b.* Philadelphia, Feb. 22, 1784.
d.

Was a Judge of District Court in Allegheny County.
Matthew Irwin was born and died
In May 17, 1779, he was elected member of the First Troop Philadelphia Cavalry, and was placed on its Honorary Roll October 4, 1776. Captain of Pennsylvania Troops, July 8, 1776. Appointed by General Washington Captain of an Independent Company, May, 1777. Master of the Rolls, March 14, 1785. Justice of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 1789. Master of Rolls for State of Pennsylvania, 1793. Was one of the large subscribers to fund for relief of Washington's army at Valley Forge. (Pennsylvania Magazine, vol. vii. p. 186; History of First Troop, &c.; Martin's Bench and Bar.)

"Judge Thomas Irwin, of Allegheny County, born, Philadelphia, Feb. 22, 1784, was the son of Col. Matthew Irwin. His father was a distinguished soldier of the Revolutionary War, and one of the Philadelphia patriots of that trying period who brought relief to the famishing army at Valley Forge, subscribing himself £5000 for that purpose. His

mother was a daughter of Benjamin Mifflin, whose ancestors came to Pennsylvania at an early period. Thomas Mifflin, the first elected Governor of Pennsylvania, was a relative of Judge Irwin, after whom he was named. The Mifflins were known as the 'Fighting Quakers,' from the active part they took in the Revolutionary War." (Pa. Mag., vol. vii. p. 186.)

65. SUSAN,[5] Benjamin,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m. ——— Caldwell.
d.

66. BENJAMIN,[5] Benjamin,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m.
d. Philadelphia, 9 mo. 2, 1758.

102. I. MARIA.[6]—*b.*
m. ——— Lawrence.
d.

103. II. THOMAS.[6]—*b.*
d.

104. III. BENJAMIN.[6]—*b.*
m. Mary Robinson.
d. Philadelphia, Sept. —, 1812.

105. IV. ANDREW.[6]—*b.*
d.

106. V. EDWARD.[6]—*b.*
d.

107. VI. HENRY.[6]—*b.*
d.

67. JOSEPH,[5] John,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, 1751.
m. Chester Meeting, 6 mo. 10, 1773, Deborah Richardson.
d. Philadelphia, 1 mo. 24, 1791 (aged 40 years).

Was a merchant in Philadelphia, in the East India trade, and partner of his brothers, Col. Jonathan and John Mifflin. Lived, "Fountain Green" and 112 South Second Street, Philadelphia.

108. I. MARY.[6]—*b.* 1773.
d. Philadelphia, 8 mo. 23, 1793 (aged 20 years).

109. II. HANNAH.[6]—*b.* 1775.
d. Philadelphia, 12 mo. 3, 1796 (aged 21 years).

110. III. JOSEPH.[6]—*b.* 1781.
m. Martha Houston.
d. Philadelphia, 4 mo. 29, 1822 (aged 41 years).

111. IV. DEBORAH.[6]—*b.*
d.

112. V. LLOYD.[6]—*b.*
m. Hannah Hacker.
d.

113. VI. REBECCA.[6]—*b.* Philadelphia, 10 mo. —, 1784.
d. Philadelphia, 2 mo. 27, 1785.

Deborah, the wife of Joseph, was born at Chester in 1753, and died 11 mo. 14, 1789, aged 36 years, and was a daughter of Francis Richardson. Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph were granted to Jonathan, 27 March, 1792.

"The four daughters of Francis Richardson were much admired for their beauty, and the exquisite transparency of their complexion was so remarkable that the gallants of that day reported that when they drank a glass of wine it might be seen trickling down their fair throats." (Sketch of Chester-on-Delaware. Ashmead, p. 91.)

On 5 mo. 13, 1774, Deborah Mifflin, wife of Joseph, removed to Southern District M. M., Philadelphia. (Records of Chester M. M.)

68. JONATHAN,[5] John,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia.
m. 1. Mary Harrison, at Carlisle Barracks, Pa.
2. Frances Mifflin, at Christ Church, Phila., April 23, 1795.
3. Susanna Wright, at Sadsbury Meeting, Nov. 21, 1800.
d. "Hybla," York Co., Pa.

Colonel Jonathan Mifflin was a conspicuous member of the family. He was born at "Fountain Green," and was trained as a merchant by his father, John Mifflin, who was engaged in the East India trade, and in 1770 was senior partner in the firm of Mifflin & Dean, on Front Street. At some time prior to 1798, the three brothers, Joseph, Jonathan and John Mifflin, constituted a partnership engaged in the same business. It is probable, since Joseph died in 1791, that this partnership was formed about 1790.

Jonathan Mifflin's military career began with his appointment as a Deputy Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, which probably took place soon after his relative, General Thomas Mifflin, was made Quartermaster-General, in 1775. Official records have been published indicating that from the outbreak of the Revolution he was in active service, and that during most of the time he was on duty at Washington's headquarters. One of these records is the following extract from General Greene's orders. "Long Island, May 4, 1776. Captain Spurs is to draw out a party of carpenters to make bell tents; they are to apply to Colonel Mifflin for tools, boards and nails to make them of," &c. (Memoirs Long Island Hist. Soc., vol. iii. p. 6.) Again he attests a copy of a letter of General Washington's, dated Valley Forge,

February 15, 1778. (Pa. Arch., vol. vi. p. 263.) During most of the Revolution, Colonel Jonathan Mifflin was also a private in the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, having been elected a member of that organization in March, 1777, and placed on its Honorary Roll May 4, 1790.

Copy of letter addressed Mr. John Mifflin jun^{r} Second Street Philad^{a}.

CAMP MIDDLE BROOK,
June 23rd 1777.

DEAR JACK:

The coat I have on will soon want an Arm & should I be taken Prisoner will coroborate a Paragraph I lately read in the *St. James Chronichal* that there were not three good Coats, Jackets or Breeches in our whole Army, therefore, to save the Honor of the Army, & that I may appear as genteel as my Companions, I request that you will immediately set Ellick about making me a Coat out of the Claret Col^{d} Cloath, it must be lined with white & have a white button. Ellick has my Measure. Don't let it be cut too long, to flam off well from the Collar to the Skirts, if it is alarmed round the Lapells & Edges with white Cloath it will be handsomer— No Delay as I expect we shall soon be obliged to follow the ravaging Banditti up the North River—it must come by Gen^{l} Mifflin—

I was agreeably surprised to have a Letter directed to me in the Pot Hooks & Hangers of my very Dear Brother John, it was unexpected as I did not know you had returned from your late Elopement, it would have been answered ere now but I have been very unwell. I am perfectly recovered. The detaining the Express will not admit of it now.

Our People are in Possession of Brunswick, the Enemy all retreating to Amboy & have burnt a great Number of Houses on the Road— You are safe at Philad^{a} this Summer & may reassume your usual Jolity— Love to all— Adieu

J. MIFFLIN.

Copy of letter from John Mifflin, Jr., to Col. Jonathan Mifflin, Headquarters, dated Philad^{a} July 19, 1777:

'Tis a long while, my d^{r} Bro^{r} since I have wrote to you—but indeed 'tis for want of Opp^{ys} As we live out of Town we very seldom know of any.

I suppose the Gen has told you that Joseys little Tom is dead— I intended to have wrote to you about it by the Gen—but was so hurried I forgot it— He died while I was in Not^{m}. Becky & I are to set off in a day or two to spend a Week with them there— I wish you were here to go with us— I expect we shall have a very pleasant Jaunt as we intend visiting Dr. & Mrs. Rush who are down there— Mr. Hall's & Mr. Macpherson's Families.

Do tell us when you expect to be from Camp—I hope before the Campaigne is over.

There are Marriages without end here— Miss Kay to Col. Hanson— Miss Cox to Col. Ja[b] Morris—Polly King to G. Jones of Germ[n]—D. Brown to one Mr. Morgan a Lieut. in the Gallies—Miss Ashton to Col. Barry—H. Goodwin to J. Kerlin &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. Hetty Griffiths is engaged to Capt. Montgomery of the Gallies—Peter Evans to Fanny Miller—C. Logan to D. Norris—Mr. Darcy to Miss Beekman & so on— You see the World is running distracted all at once.

Write soon—it will scarcely be here before we return—everyone who has a Brother at Camp can have News and Letters except us— Tell me if you Know Dr. Maynadier, a Surgeon in one of the Maryland Regiments—& whether you can forw[d] a Letter for me to Dan[l] Putnam if I send one to you— We are all well— Daddy mends surprisingly every day—

Now don't forget to write & tell me some of the little Anecdotes you have with you. No doubt there are many in a Place of so much Life & Jocularity.

Ben Shermur has come—he has been a Wild Goose Chase round the World—& many vicissitudes & strange Adventures has he seen according to his Relation.

I am, my dear Brother
Most affectionately Yrs.
J. M. Jr.

Two other incidents in the military career of Jonathan Mifflin have nothing but tradition to authenticate them; but since he himself lived to a ripe old age, and they come directly from his son, Samuel W. Mifflin, there is no reason to doubt their substantial accuracy.

During the retreat from Long Island, the horses of all the officers in the immediate vicinity of Washington's head-quarters were either lost or unserviceable. Jonathan Mifflin succeeded, however, in making his own horse swim behind the boat while he held the bridle. Upon landing, General Washington wished to send some important dispatches to one of his generals, at a considerable distance, and Jonathan Mifflin being alone available for the purpose, was made an aide-de-camp to Washington and charged with this duty, which he successfully performed.

After Washington's defeat at the Brandywine, and during the retreat, it was Jonathan Mifflin, then a Colonel and serving upon Washington's personal staff, who came upon Lafayette leaning upon a fence. Colonel Mifflin dismounted, and learned from Lafayette that his horse had been shot under him, that he was wounded and was unable to go further. He forced his horse upon the Marquis, and made his own way on foot. This historic incident is spoken of as having saved Lafayette's life, as a squad of the enemy, having heard of his escape, were in hot pursuit, and without the aid of Colonel Mifflin's horse he would undoubtedly have been captured. On Lafayette's visit to the United States, years afterwards, Samuel W. Mifflin, then a young man of about nineteen, and the

son of Colonel Mifflin, was induced by his friends to go down to Lancaster to be introduced to Lafayette as a son of the man who had saved his life, but the throng was so great, the time so short and the boy so modest, that he passed by among the others with simply a shake of the hand.

While stationed at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, Colonel Mifflin met and married his first wife, Mary Harrison, who was the daughter of Richard Harrison and Hannah Norris. The latter was the daughter of Isaac Norris (Speaker of Assembly and Mayor of Philadelphia, 1725) and Mary Lloyd, who was born in 1674, and was a daughter of Thomas Lloyd, Deputy Governor and President of Council in the Province of Pennsylvania, 1684-1693. A sister of Hannah Harrison married Charles Thomson, Secretary to Congress in 1776.(1)

The Harrison family had fled to Carlisle for protection during the unsettled and dangerous period of the Revolution, and Colonel Mifflin thought it best to consummate their engagement by marriage, the better to afford her the protection so much needed. The issue of this marriage was one child.

114. I. *b.* Carlisle, Pa.
d. Carlisle, Pa.

Lived only a short time after birth; and Mary Harrison, the first wife, died at Carlisle shortly after the birth of her child.

There are preserved by his descendants, as relics of his military career, a handsome medallion of Colonel Mifflin in the uniform of a Continental officer, and an official paper indicating that the Government was considerably in his debt for unpaid salary, both of which articles the writer has seen.

This period of his life can appropriately close with a copy of a letter addressed to his brother John, from New York, in 1787:—

Copy of letter addressed

Mr. John Mifflin jun. Free
N. York March 7. Mercht.
Philadelphia
Chas. Thomson

New York March 7th 1787

Dear Brother

In my Letter of Sunday I proposed leaving York this Afternoon, but our friends insist on my staying the Week with them, which I have consented to from the expectation of having Mr. Meredith as a Companion on the Stage on Monday next.

Yesterday I din'd at the Presidents, & in the Evening attended Miss. V. Bs Levie, introduced by Mr. I;—where I saw Miss Nancy V. H—but

(1) See lineage of Lloyd and Carpenter families.

had no Conversation with her— Mrs. I. seems very desirous of making the Time pass agreeably, but she does not appear to understand the etiquette of Introduction; she ushers you into a Room & then you are left to your own Ingenuity to make acquaintances. Miss. M— is returned to the City, I drunk Tea with her at her Brothers on Monday, had our conversation Tete a tete from the Company—she ask'd my opinion of some Poetry rec'd from a female Friend— At taking Leave her aunt said "her cousin would spend some Days with her, & they would both be very glad to see me." What could I wish more?

Tell Josey I have seen S. Elam, he is very well disposed, & will be in Philad[a] in about 2 weeks—and inform Daddy I have been obliged to apply to Justice Blag for a Warrant against Santo—who keeps out of the Way— With Love to you all I am,

Your affectionate Brother

JONA[N] MIFFLIN.

A year later, Jonathan Mifflin made a voyage to India, the only record of which, beyond several interesting traditions, is the following letter:

COPY OF LETTER TO JOHN MIFFLIN.

WELCOME BAY, STRAITS OF SUNDA,
June 10[th] 1788.

MY DEAR BROTHER

Yesterday I wrote you a flyer of three or four lines, by a dutch ship which was under sail, bound to Amsterdam— This morning I was fortunately & most agreeably surprised to find near us Cap[t] Kean, who had come into the Straits in the night; by which I am afforded this opportunity of once more communicating with my friends. 'Tis almost impossible to know the goodness of Providence, in forming the human mind, 'till we are suspended from the enjoyment of those objects on which our affections are placed; we know not how much we esteem our friends, we can not feel the height of that ardor, with which we love our parents, our brothers & sisters, till the position of circumstances admits of a probability of our never seeing them again.

In our passage from Cape G— H— we experienced a great deal of very disagreeable weather; it rained incessantly for three Weeks, & the wind blowing very strong, almost ahead, obliged us to beat the greatest part of the time— It was necessary for us to keep between the Latitudes of 38° & 40° south, from which you may suppose we had it pretty cool. I assure you a warm suit of winter cloathing would have been very agreeable— But like the Summer fly I had no thought of this after leaving the frozen clime of Philadelphia.

Perhaps while at home you are all feasting on the delicacies of Philad[a] markets, you may suppose I am tuging at a piece of tough salt beef, or

rusty pickled pork— The bill of fare for one week will ennable you to form a judgment of the pleasures of going to sea in an *East Indiaman.*

1st Day
Sea Pye { of Pork / or mutton
Brace of Duck or fowls.

2nd Day
Loin mutton roasted
Leg ditto boiled

3rd Day
Turkey roasted

4th Day
Brace of fowls
pillowed with rice
do. Ducks frigazeed or roasted

5th Day
Pork & pees

6th Day
Codfish & Eggs

} Banyan Days.

7th Day
Fowls—Ducks or Turkey
Neets tongue boiled

we have plenty of vegetables, and every day some sort of pye; the pastry is equal to Molly Newport's or even my dear little sister's— Our cabbin cook is Mr. Reed's Jacob, a man so notorious I need not give his panygerick—Our claret, madeira & portes are excellent; and to crown all we have plenty of spruce beer, far superior to that made in Philada— By way of change we are now feasting on turtle, which we buy of the Natives, who come along side in canoes. Your mouth must water by this time, & lest you may be tempted to follow me, I will say no more of the luxuries of a voyage to China.

Having proceeded thus far safe, I feel a happy presage that the event of my undertaking will be fortunate; & by the blessing of Providence I hope with the profit of the voyage to take off a part of that care which has so long clouded the happiness of my dear dear family— At the cape I dined with a gentleman bound to India, he informed me De la Neau had gone out again to China: from this I indulge Hopes which lead me into a long chain of most pleasant ideas, which if it pleases the Almighty to permit being realized, will place me in that situation I think the highest of human blessings—a domestic happy man.

I long most ardently to hear from you which I expect will be by Capt Thomson— If I do not my disappointment will be unspeakable— If you receive all my letters you will be convinced I often think of the fireside at home.

Adieu my dear Brother, & be assured I love you all most sincerely,

JONAN MIFFLIN.

There is only very vague information preserved as to the events of Colonel Mifflin's life at this period and that which immediately follows. It is said that his business ventures were at first so successful that he

amassed quite a fortune. It is also known that during this time he was the possessor of the old estate of "Fountain Green," which had remained uninterruptedly in the family since the original grant by William Penn to the first John Mifflin. The various wills and records of deeds show that John Mifflin, junior, probably divided his city property and "Fountain Green" among his sons; but owing to the difficulty at this late day of understanding the boundaries referring to the latter, the proportions which each received are uncertain. The first recorded deed relating to it is from Jonathan[3] and Sarah his wife to Edward,[3] "now of Ottomack County, Va.," and is dated October 29, 1736.(1) The Friends' Records show that Samuel,[4] the third son of Edward,[3] returned to Philadelphia from Virginia in 1747. A deed dated March 12, 1753, is recorded between Samuel Mifflin, "late Accomack County, Virginia, now of Philadelphia," and John Mifflin, the younger, and recites that Edward[3] was seized of a plantation or tract of land of 270 acres (which land William Penn by patent had granted to John, senior and junior), and that Edward[3] had by will, dated October 7, 1740, and recorded in Accomack County, Virginia, granted the same to Samuel Mifflin.(2) A deed dated July, 13, 1799, and executed by trustees of the will of John Mifflin, and by Jonathan Mifflin and Rebecca Archer, executors of said will, to the Bank of Pennsylvania, recites the conveyance from Samuel to John in 1753, and conveys this with other property, and immediately following this record is that of a deed from the Bank of Pennsylvania to Samuel Meeker, describing "two certain contiguous tracts or pieces of land called 'Fountain Green,' situate on the northwesterly side of a two perch wide lane called 'Mifflin's Lane.'"(2)

Colonel Jonathan Mifflin, with his brother John and his sister, Rebecca Archer, also inherited from their father the property No. 112 South Second Street, between Walnut and Spruce Streets, and the several directories of this time show that they apparently used this as a winter residence from 1785 to 1794. In that year Colonel Jonathan became cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania (which position he retained until 1797), and is then recorded as living at No. 3 Mifflin's Alley. The house on Second Street was conveyed by deed dated "19 day of 6 mo., called June, 1806," from Jonathan, of York County, gentleman, and Susannah his wife and Rebecca Archer to George Hunter, druggist.(3) Meantime he had married, as his second wife, Frances Mifflin, a distant cousin. The wedding took place in Christ Church, April 23, 1795.(4) The issue of this marriage were two children.

115. II. THOMAS.[6]—*b.* Philadelphia, 1796.
d. "Hybla," 1807.

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(1) Recorder of Deeds' Office, Philadelphia, Book F 9, p. 17.

(2) Recorder of Deeds' Office, Philadelphia, Book H 15, p. 248.

(3) Recorder of Deeds' Office, Philadelphia, Book EF 25, p. 368.

(4) Christ Church Records, Pa. Hist. Soc., Penna. Archives, II. Series, vol. viii. pp. 176-7.

116. III. JOHN.[6]—*b.* Philadelphia.
d. Philadelphia, 4 mo. 27, 1798 (aged 7 mos.).

Frances, the second wife, died (or was buried) in Philadelphia, 11 mo. 29, 1797, aged 21 years.

Subsequently to 1797, Colonel Mifflin failed in business, as the result of losses by French spoliations. He was then in partnership with his brother in the East India trade, and lost in rapid succession at least three vessels. In later years he could hardly be persuaded to refer to the incidents of this time, but told his son, Samuel W. Mifflin, that he bore the news of the loss of the first two vessels without serious apprehension of the consequences, and that when the report of the third capture reached him he was dressing to attend a ball, but, in spite of the knowledge that he was ruined, he successfully concealed the fact, and took part in the festivities as if nothing had happened. Shortly afterwards he removed to Columbia, Pennsylvania, where he married, as a third wife, Susanna Wright, on November 21, 1800.(1) She was born March 8, 1764, and died September 27, 1821, and was the daughter of James Wright by his wife Rhoda Patterson. The Wright family, who were well-known Quakers and the earliest settlers and proprietors of Columbia, and for years its wealthiest inhabitants, were the owners of a large body of land across the Susquehanna, in York County, and from them the town of Wrightsville, famous for having so narrowly escaped being the capital of the United States, instead of Washington, took its name. Through Susanna Wright, Colonel Mifflin became the owner of "Hybla," an extensive and handsome estate near the present town. The issue of this marriage were:—

117. IV. WILLIAM WRIGHT.[6]—*b.* Hybla, 11 September, 1803.
d. Hybla, 7 September, 1804.

118. V. SAMUEL WRIGHT.[6]—*b.* Columbia, 2 June, 1805.
m. 1. Elizabeth Martin.
2. Hannah Wright.
d. Wayne, Pa., 26 July, 1885.

The following letter to the writer from John Houston Mifflin, Esq., of Columbia, explains itself, and seems a fitting close to this sketch of an interesting and prominent member of the family:—

COLUMBIA, PA., January 27th, 1885.

DEAR SIR, FRIEND AND COUSIN:—

Your circular letter received two or three days since commands my immediate attention, and I cannot refrain from making it the subject of a letter, although I fear it will be very little to your purpose. Did I know Jonathan Mifflin, father of Samuel W. Mifflin? I was familiar with his appearance, and often in his house for many long visits to his son of one or ten days at a time, as our amusements or the weather might attract or detain us. Jonathan Mifflin at the time I allude to was bald, had good features, which I attempted to represent in profile in *basso-relievo* in

(1) Sadsbury Meeting Records.

plaster of Paris. I have seen a copy of it about home of late years—a likeness still. Mr. Mifflin was then very hard of hearing, and his young visitors used to scream and roar at him to overcome this difficulty, which provoked him, and he taught me to speak slowly and distinctly to him, and tolerated me thereafter. The fine large stone house, near Wrightsville, York County, Pa., where he then resided, on a farm of 200 acres or more, was called *Hybla*—as Samuel said, because they never could raise any *bees* there. I was made as much at home there for my brief but frequent visits as could be—John W. Houston and myself *visiting its cherry trees* at 9 or 10 oclock of a June morning, and *staying up* till called down to dinner, when we descended with three separate stomach-aches, and uncle Jonathan Mifflin told each of us to take a tablespoonful of sharp vinegar—which we did, and never flinched full duty to a good dinner right on the top of it. I afterward spent part of a summer month at Hybla when the family were occupying the old stone house of John L. Wright, on Second Street, Columbia. I recollect a great deal that was very interesting to me about that period—but nothing but indistinct or inaccurate revivals of Lloyd Mifflin's accounts of his adventures at Hybla, as I always understood and as I associated it with the return of Jonathan Mifflin from one of his eastern voyages. My uncle Lloyd (Jonathan was my *grand*-uncle, Samuel my second cousin, while John W. Houston was my first cousin, just six months my junior) used to tell of Chinese pigs, and that as a boy he had crept into their pen, and one of the Chinese geese—a gander—had flown at him, seized him on the back and beaten him heavily with its wings. I recollect the strain of the Chinese geese, with a large knob at base of bill—long, slender necks, more erect carriage and more noisy notes than our common heavier goose. I recollect many things associated with Jonathan Mifflin as corroborating my impression that he had been to the East Indies or China himself, but they are only the recollections of a boy, and worth nothing as evidence. Excuse me for lengthening my paper to say that when my father and mother availed themselves of the hospitalities of the fine large house for summer, I took my first *riding lesson* on the back of a horse belonging to my uncle Samuel N. Houston, bestrode by my father, who thus crossed the bridge to Columbia, I riding behind him and clasping hands round his waist. I found one airy little room, more like a closet, that I used to sit in and there read Don Quixote and some volumes of American history, and recollect the battle of the wind-mills, as well as Alexander jumping down into some city—of course to conquer it. While using Hybla for our summer campaign, with its abundant orchard there, a plain farmer's family tenanted a small frame house one hundred yards off, and I used at least once a week to take direct from the brick hearth of their oven a *turn-over* apple-pie—such as I shall never eat again; and this (German, I suppose) family named while on the place the last appearing yeoman, "*Houston Roomel.*" Where is he now?

Excuse my long rigmarole; sorry I can give no worthy report.

Very truly yours,

J. H. MIFFLIN.

69. JOHN,[5] John,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m. Eleanor Ewing.
d.
(Living in 1804.)

Lived in Philadelphia, and was a merchant. Was partner with his brothers Joseph and Jonathan in East India trade, and lived on Second Street between Walnut and Spruce Streets.

119. I. JAMES EWING.[6]—*b.* Columbia, 25 May, 1791.
m. Susan Eleanor Houston.
d. Columbia, 1 April, 1842.

Eleanor Ewing was born , and died ,
and was daughter of Gen. James Ewing, by his wife, Patience Wright.

General Ewing's election as a Brigadier-General for the Colony of Pennsylvania occurred July 4, 1776. The original notification of the fact is in the handwriting of General Ross, President, and is still preserved in the family, as well as an original letter from Washington to General Ewing, containing elaborate instructions as to the movements of his troops.

EWING FAMILY.

Thomas Ewing owned 400 acres of land along the Quitopahilla, at Lebanon, Pa., but never resided there, and, in 1735–7, owned 600 acres at the mouth of Chiques Creek, a few miles above Columbia, Pa. He married, in 1736, Susanna, the widow of James Patterson, and the following year moved to the Patterson farm on Conestoga Manor, where he purchased 300 acres adjoining on the north. The issue of this marriage were Gen. James Ewing, John Ewing, who was a Captain in the Revolution, and two sons, William and Samuel, who died minors. Thomas Ewing, the father, was a member of the Legislature from Lancaster for several terms, a prominent citizen, and died in the prime of manhood. (See Notes and Queries Relating to Dauphin County, Vol. i., No. 5, p. 313.)

70. REBECCA,[5] John,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m. Philadelphia, Capt. Henry Walgrove Archer.
d.

Letter from Rebecca Archer Mifflin to John Mifflin, junior, at Nottingham. Kindness of Mr. Rogers:

READING, January 23rd.

General Gates arrived here Saturday was a week, with a long train of smart youths. But was very much disappointed at not seeing you. He

says you are a sad fellow not to write to him oftener. Sunday we all dined at Dr. B——'s, we returned home in the evening, and all the youths came and sup'd with us; we had a very merry evening, enlivened by the wit and good humor of the old General; he and Mrs. Gates ask'd after you, said they would have been very glad to have seen you. Bob. says if you will let him know what time you will meet him in Reading, he'll be here to see you. He's as clever and droll as ever. We had another laughing genius here with them, Colonel Troop, a very clever fellow. They set off the Monday after they came, for Yorktown. Bob Gates expects to go to France.

Jonathan hasn't gone to Carolina and I believe don't intend it yet. He's at Carlisle now, we expect him back every day. We were all surprised Josie didn't come up here when he was at camp, we expected him. I wrote down to camp to him when I heard he was there.

'Twas very polite in Mr. Rogers to come so far only to fetch the letters. How old fashioned you Nottinghamites are; I was ready to laugh when he came up to shake hands with me—'twas so unexpected.

Reading I believe is the most lively place on the Continent. There are dances here every week;—I like the place exceedingly. I am sure you would, were you here.

Why don't you write? I think the method I propos'd will be very well.

Adieu, My dear Brother,

Your very affectionate B. M.

Copies of letters relating to Capt. H. W. Archer:—

PASSY, June 17, 1778.

DEAR FRIEND:

This will be delivered to you by Mr. Archer, a young gentleman of excellent Character whose Zeal for the Cause of Liberty and Strong Desire of being serviceable to it and to our Country, with those Qualities of Mind and Requirements that lay the best Foundation for his really becoming so, will I am persuaded, recommend him to your kind Attention and Friendship. If the mere being born in our Country, tho' an Accident, gives a Man some Title to our Regard, the voluntary Choice of it in preference to every other, and of its Cause on Account of its Justice, merit a particular Regard, which I am confident he will meet with among us, as he shall have Occasions to make himself known. Proposes to serve as a Volunteer in our Cavalry. He goes over at his own Expense and without any Promises or Expectations of Employment given him by us, as indeed we are not impowered to give any; but hopes to be able to recommend himself by his Conduct. In the mean time, I beg leave to request your good Offices in his behalf as your Counsels and Countenance cannot but be of use to a young Stranger. With the greatest Esteem, I am ever, my dear Friend,

Yours most affectionately,

DR. RUSH. B. FRANKLIN.

Mr. Archer was appointed a volunteer aide to General Wayne in 1778. He had arrived in Philadelphia 23 October, 1778, having received an education at a military school, and was by birth an Englishman. (Pennsylvania in the Revolution, vol. i. p. 292.) He was the bearer of the report to Congress from Washington announcing the victory at Stony Point, and Congress resolved "that a brevet of Captain be given to Mr. Archer, the bearer of the General's letter and volunteer aide to General Wayne." (Id., vol. ii. p. 510.) On October 2, 1784, he was appointed Lieutenant of Northampton County. (Col. Rec., vol. xiv. p. 217.) He died prior to 1798.

August 9th.

My Dear Friend:

In looking over a number of letters from Dr. Franklin, I met with the enclosed, in which your deceased husband's name is mentioned with great respect. Recollecting the affection you bore him, and the tenderness with which you nursed him during the long and distressing illness which preceded his death, I presumed the perusal and possession of a letter which does him both justice and honor could not fail of being acceptable to you. I beg of you to receive it as a mark of the great regard of Your sincere friend,

Mrs. Rebecca Archer, BENJ'N RUSH.
Burlington.

71. JONATHAN,[5] Samuel,[4] Jonathan,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. 1754.
d. Philadelphia (aged 23 years).

72. SARAH,[5] Samuel,[4] Jonathan,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m. Sept. 26, 1770, Col. Turbutt Francis.
d.

I. TENCH.[6]—*b.*
m. Hannah Roberts.
d.

II. REBECCA.[6]—*b.*
m. Matthias Harrison.
d.

120. III. SAMUEL.[6]—*b.*
m. Elizabeth Davis.
d.

SKETCH OF FRANCIS FAMILY.

This family was of English origin and Protestant faith. A representative of the family was knighted at the coronation of Richard II., in 1377. A branch, probably of same English origin, is found in Dublin. A Philip Francis was Mayor of Plymouth in 1644. Very Rev. John Francis

settled in Ireland, and, in reign of James II., was made Dean of Leighlin, which position he retained until 1704, when he appears to have sat in the Convention of Dublin. His son John was first Vicar of Innes Connaught, and Rector of St Mary's Church. Was ejected for his Tory principles. Was subsequently reinstated, made Dean of Leighlin and then Dean of Lismore. Married Miss Tench, and died 1724, leaving children, Richard, Tench, Philip, Mary and Annie. Tench emigrated to Maryland, and, in 1724, married Elizabeth Turbutt and moved to Philadelphia, where he practised law. Was Attorney-General of Pennsylvania in 1744, and died August 14, 1758. Philip Francis, brother of Tench, was father of the celebrated Sir Philip Francis, the author of "Letters of Junius." Tench Francis died in 1758, leaving seven children: John, who died young; Annie, married James Tilghman, and was mother of Chief Justice William Tilghman; Richard, associated with Sir Philip in his Indian career; and Tench, aide-de-camp to Washington. Mary married William Coxe, of New Jersey. Tench married Anne Willing, of Philadelphia. Elizabeth married John Lawrence. Margaret married Chief Justice Edward Shippen, whose daughter Margaret married Benedict Arnold. Turbutt married Sarah Mifflin.

Turbutt Francis, in 1758, upon the recommendation of General Abercrombie, received a commission as First Lieutenant in the Forty-fourth Regiment, and joined the army encamped on Lake George. On June 6, 1764, was made Lieutenant-Colonel in First Battalion, Pennsylvania Infantry. Went to England in 1767–68 to attract capital to purchase American land, and met Sir Philip Francis, with whom he contracted a warm friendship and corresponded. Turbutt died in Philadelphia in 1797.

Rebecca Francis married Matthias Harrison, and had a son, who married Elizabeth Francis, and a daughter, Rebecca, who married James McMurtrie. The McMurtrie descendants have possession of much of the Francis family silver, laces, brocades and family portraits by Copley. (From Sketch of Charles Mifflin, of Boston.)

73. DEBORAH,[5] Samuel,[4] Jonathan,[3] John,[2] John.[1]

b.

d. 2 mo. 13, 1753.

SIXTH GENERATION.

74. WARNER,[6] Warner,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m. 3 mo. 8, 1810, Sarah Ann Newlin.
d.

Warner, of Kent County, Delaware, son of Warner and Elizabeth, deceased, married at Concord Meeting, Delaware County.

121. I. EDWARD.[7]—*b.*
d.

122. II. ELIZABETH.[7]—*b.*
m. ——— Newbold.
d.

123. III. CLEMENTINA.[7]—*b.*
d. Byberry M., 4 mo. 18, 1865.

124. IV. GEORGE, W.[7]—*b.*
m. Eleanor Ewing Mifflin.
d.

75. ELIZABETH,[6] Warner,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m.
d.

76. ANN,[6] Warner,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m. ——— Resin.
d.

77. SUSAN,[6] Warner,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m. ——— Cowgill.
d.

78. SARAH,[6] Warner,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m. Daniel Neall.
d.

79. SAMUEL,[6] Warner,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m.
d.

80. LEMUEL,[6] Warner,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. 1792.
d. Philadelphia, 8 mo. 9, 1824.

81. DANIEL,[6] Daniel,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m.
d.

82. SAMUEL,[6] Daniel,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m.
d.

125. I. DANIEL.[7]—*b.*
d.

126. II. NATHANIEL.[7]—*b.*
d.

127. III. WALKER.[7]—*b.*
d.

128. IV. SAMUEL H.—*b.*
d.

129. V. MARY ANNE.—*b.*
m. ——— Ridgely.
d.

83. JOSHUA,[6] Daniel,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m.
d.

130. I. THOMAS S.—*b.*
d.

131. II. DEBORAH ANN.—*b.*
d.

84. THOMAS,[6] Daniel,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
d.

85. ANN,[6] Daniel,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
d.

86. MARY,[6] Daniel,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m. ——— Wilson.

87. JONATHAN W.,[6] Walker,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]

88. JOSEPH,[6] George,[5] John,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, 1773.
d. Philadelphia, 8 mo. 19, 1775 (aged 2 years).

89. ELIZABETH,[6] George,[5] John,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m. Philadelphia, Nov. 28, 1798, Dr. Casper Wistar.

Casper Wistar, M. D., of Philadelphia, was born September 16, 1761, and died, Philadelphia, January 22, 1818, and was son of Richard Wistar by his wife, Sarah Morris. Studied medicine under Dr. John Redman. Graduated M. D., Edinburgh, 1786. Adjunct Professor of Anatomy, &c., University of Pennsylvania, 1793. Professor of Anatomy, 1808. Physician Philadelphia Dispensary, 1787. Member of College of Physicians and American Philosophical Society, 1788. Vice-President of latter, 1795, and President, 1815.

90. THOMAS,[6] George,[5] John,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, 1777.
m. Philadelphia, June 20, 1799, Sarah Large.
d. Philadelphia, 4 mo. 1, 1820 (aged 43 years).

Lived, Philadelphia. Merchant.

Sarah Large was born, Philadelphia, 1779, and died, Philadelphia, West. Dist. M. M., 12 mo. 7, 1856 (aged 77 years).
Sarah L. Mifflin removed, 9 mo. 15, 1819, from Philadelphia M.

132. I. JAMES LARGE.[7]—*b.* Philadelphia, June 26, 1800.
d. Philadelphia, Sept. 25, 1872.

133. II. GEORGE.[7]—*b.* Philadelphia, May 2, 1802.
d. Philadelphia, 10 mo. 25, 1837 (aged 36 years).

134. III. MARY.[7]—*b.* Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1804.
d. Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1873.

135. IV. MARTHA.[7]—*b.* Philadelphia, Nov. 7, 1807.
d. Philadelphia, May 2, 1867.

136. V. THOMAS.[7]—*b.* Philadelphia, March 5, 1811.
d. Philadelphia, Aug. 29, 1870.

137. VI. PHŒBE MORRIS.[7]—*b.* Philadelphia, March 12, 1814.
d. Philadelphia, April 10, 1872.

138. VII. JOHN LARGE.[7]—*b.* Philadelphia, April 23, 1817.
d. Philadelphia, July 8, 1859.

139. VIII. WILLIAM.[7]—*b.* Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1820.
m. February, 1859, Ann Poultney Large.

91. SARAH,[6] John F.,[5] John,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, April 28, 1789.
d.

92. JOHN ROSS,[6] John F.,[5] John,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, June 22, 1790.
d. Philadelphia, April 14, 1825.

Lived, Philadelphia. Graduated with honor at University of Pennsylvania, and entered mercantile pursuits. In war with Great Britain in 1812, formed "Washington Guards" and became Captain. In 1814, went to Camp Dupont, Delaware. When Baltimore was in peril, and British troops expected every hour to be in full possession, wrote to his family to have the colors of the company put under the flooring of the cellar. His sword, used in this campaign, is in possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, presented by his sisters. Died unmarried. Was also a Major in the ——— Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. (From Sketch of Ross and Mifflin Families. Presented to Philadelphia Library by Miss Elizabeth Mifflin.)

93. MARGARET,[6] John,[5] John,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, June 2, 1792.
d. Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1804.

94. CLEMENTINA,[6] John F.,[5] John,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, Feb. 8, 1795.
d. Philadelphia, July 24, 1809.

95. ELIZABETH,[6] John F.,[5] John,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia.
d. Philadelphia, 1885.

96. CHARLES,[6] John F.,[5] John,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, Nov. 6, 1798.
d. New Orleans, April 29, 1864.

Was in civil office in employ of Federal Government, and loyal to the Northern cause. He died unmarried. (Sketch of Ross and Mifflin Families, Phila. Library.)

97. SARAH,[6] Charles,[5] George,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, 12 mo. 20, 1777.
d. Philadelphia, 8 mo. 23, 1793.

98. ANN,[6] Charles,[5] George,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, 5 mo. 16, 1779.
d. Philadelphia, 8 mo. 13, 1853.

99. ESTHER,[6] Charles,[5] George,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, 8 mo. 13, 1780.
d. Philadelphia, 9 mo. 1, 1793.

100. GEORGE,[6] Charles,[5] George,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, 12 mo. 31, 1781.
m. Christ Church, March 2, 1804, Elizabeth Fishbourne.
d.

101. MARY,[6] Charles,[5] George,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, 1783 (posthumous).
d. Philadelphia, 10 mo. 26, 1785.

102. MARIA,[6] Benjamin,[5] Benjamin,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m. ——— Lawrence.
d.

103. THOMAS,[6] Benjamin,[5] Benjamin,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m.
d.

140. I. MARY.[7]—*b.*
d.

141. II. ELIZABETH.[7]—*b.*
d.

142. III. BENJAMIN F.[7]—*b.*
d.

143. IV. JULIA.[7]—*b.*
d.

144. V. CONRAD.[7]—*b.*
d.

145. VI. ELLEN.[7]—*b.*
d.

146. VII. HENRY.[7]—*b.*
d.

104. BENJAMIN,[6] Benjamin,[5] Benjamin,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m. Mary Robinson.
d. Philadelphia, Sept., 1812.

147 I. JOSEPH.[7]—*b.*
d.

148. II. ELLEN.[7]—*b.*
d.

149. III. MARY.[7]—*b.*
d.

150. IV. CHARLES.[7]—*b.*
d.

151. V. WILLIAM.[7]—*b.*
d.

152. VI. BENJAMIN.[7]—*b.* 1787.
d. Philadelphia, 11 mo. 16, 1791 (aged 4 years).

105. ANDREW,[6] Benjamin,[5] Benjamin,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
d.

106. EDWARD,[6] Benjamin,[5] Benjamin,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
d.

153. I. SARAH.[7]—*b.*
d.

107. HENRY,[6] Benjamin,[5] Benjamin,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]

108. MARY,[6] Joseph,[5] John,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, 1773.
d. Philadelphia, 8 mo. 23, 1793 (aged 20 years).

109. HANNAH,[6] Joseph,[5] John,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. ———, 1775.
d. ———, 12 mo. 13, 1796 (aged 21 years).

110. JOSEPH, [6] Joseph,[5] John,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, 1781.
m. Columbia, 5 mo. 8, 1806, Martha Houston.
d. Philadelphia, 4 mo. 29, 1822 (aged 41 years).

154. I. JOHN HOUSTON.[7]—*b.*
d.

155. II. JAMES.[7]—*b.*
d.

156. III. DEBORAH ANN.[7]—*b.*
d.

157. IV. JOSEPH.[7]—*b.*

HOUSTON FAMILY.

The Houston family, of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, are descendants of John Houston, who came over with the Scotch-Irish colony which located at Carlisle, Pa., 1745 to 1750. He was driven from there by the Indian uprising a few years later, and purchased 1000 acres of land in the Pequea Valley, Lancaster County. His ancestors belonged to one of the several families of Houstons of County Antrim, Ireland, prominent both in war and in the Presbyterian Church throughout the stirring history of the Scotchmen who, with Montgomery and Hamilton, colonized Counties Antrim and Down before the Plantation of Ulster in 1610, and one hundred and twenty-five years later sought freedom from

religious persecution and the hostility of the native Irish in America. It is almost conclusively established that he was a son or grandson of Lieut. Col. Robert Houston, of Cregg, County Antrim, who commanded a regiment of Covenanters during the siege of Derry, and was included in the Great Act of Attainder of 1689. Like the Virginia ancestors of General Sam Houston of Texas, and the Houstons of Georgia and South Carolina, all of whom acknowledged relationship to each other, and the families of the name still represented in Ulster, it is claimed, and is no doubt true, that they are collateral branches of the Houstouns of Renfrewshire, an old and noble Scotch family, whose titles are now extinct. John Houston's oldest son, Dr. John Houston, was sent to Glasgow University to complete his education, and graduated at the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1769. He began practicing at York, Pa., but removed to Columbia, after marrying Susanna Wright in 1773. At the outbreak of the Revolution, he was appointed Surgeon of the Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion (Magaw's), and served throughout the war. One of his brothers was killed at the battle of Paoli, and it is believed that two other brothers, neither of whom were of age, served for a few months towards the close of the war. Martha Houston, who married Joseph Mifflin, was the daughter of Dr. John Houston.

111. DEBORAH,[6] Joseph,[5] John,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
d.

112. LLOYD,[6] Joseph,[5] John,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia.
m. Western Dist. M. M., 3 mo. 26, 1823, Hannah Hacker.
d. (Aged 93 years).

Lived, Germantown (Shoemaker Lane). Was cashier of bank. Was the inventor of a curious and ingenious carpet-weaving machine, which just fell short of being celebrated; also invented a sun-dial; both of which inventions are mentioned in a History of Germantown Road.(1)

Lloyd Mifflin removed, 8 mo. 21, 1816, to Phila. M.(2)

Hannah Hacker was daughter of Isaac and Anna Hacker, of Salem, Mass. She was born , 1793, and died in Germantown, Philadelphia, 4 mo. 17, 1863, aged 70 years. (Frankford M. M. Rec.).

Hannah H. Mifflin removed, 8 mo. 20, 1823, to Southern Dist. M. (West. Dist. M. M. Rec.)

113. REBECCA,[6] Joseph,[5] John,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, 10 mo., 1784.
d. Philadelphia, 2 mo. 27, 1785.

114. —— Jonathan,[5] John,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Carlisle Barracks, Pa.
d. Carlisle Barracks, Pa. (in infancy).

(1) Penna. Mag., vol. vi. p. 266. (2) West. Dist. M. M. Rec.

115. THOMAS,[6] Jonathan,[5] John,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, 1796.
d. "Hybla," 1807.
Died young and unmarried.

116. JOHN,[6] Jonathan,[5] John,[4] John, [3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, 1797.
d. Philadelphia, 4 mo. 27, 1798 (aged 7 months).

117. WILLIAM WRIGHT,[6] Jonathan,[5] John,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Hybla, 11 Sept., 1803.
d. Hybla, 7 Sept., 1804.

118. SAMUEL WRIGHT,[6] Jonathan,[5] John,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Columbia, Pa., June 2, 1805.
m. 1. Elizabeth Martin.
2. Hannah Wright.
d. Wayne, Pa., July 26, 1885.

158. I. WILLIAM.[7]—*b.*
d.

159. II. SUSAN.[7]—*b.*
d.

160. III. JONATHAN.[7]—*b.*
d.

161. IV. GEORGE.[7]—*b.*
m. Barbara H. Peart.

162. V. ELIZA.[7]—*b.*
d.

163. VI. ROBERT WRIGHT.[7]—*b.*
m. Ella Adams.

164. VII. EDWARD.[7]—*b.*
d.

165. VIII. JOHN.[7]—*b.*
d.

Samuel Wright Mifflin was a man of remarkable intelligence, cultivation and lovable character, and was held in high respect and esteem by all who knew him. His mind was stored with knowledge of all kinds, much of it curious and uncommon, rendering his conversation particularly entertaining. Although inheriting more than a fair share of worldly goods, he was not sufficiently a product of the practical, progressive and mercantile age in which he lived to make the most of it. But not the least valuable of his knowledge was an amount of information concerning the family, some of which is incorporated here, but much of which died with him, before this book was more than fairly under way. He took great pride and interest in these matters, and handed down to his

children several curious relics which he had inherited and preserved, among them some silver brought from England by the first John Mifflin, articles brought from India by his father, Colonel Mifflin, with various papers, portraits and mementoes of the Revolution. The following sketch of his life is from the pen of Lloyd Mifflin, of Columbia:—

Samuel W. Mifflin, son of Jonathan and Susanna Mifflin, died at Wayne, Pa., on Sunday, July 26, 1885, in the 81st year of his age.

His father was of old Philadelphia Quaker stock; a Colonel in the Continental Army, and was one of Washington's aids. He was also a personal friend of General Lafayette. His mother, Susanna Wright, was a daughter of the old Wright family whose representatives still live in the mansion house on Second Street, in the borough. In this old historic stone house Samuel W. Mifflin was born. His mother was a lady remarkable in her day—of an elevated, peaceful character, being at one time of her life a preacher among the Friends. His reverence for the memory of his mother amounted almost to idolatry, and the spirituality of his life he inherited largely from her. His boyhood and youth were passed at "Hybla"—the family home—just off the river opposite Columbia.

When railroad building began in America, Samuel Mifflin was one of the first to embrace the new profession. He began as one of the engineers of the "Old Columbia Road"—the father of the now great Pennsylvania system of railroads. He was afterwards connected in high official capacity with the New York and Erie Railroad, the Portland and Albany Railroad, the Philadelphia and Reading, and the Lebanon Valley, and other railroads. He also located and built a large part of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the vicinity of the Alleghenies—the famous "Horse-shoe Curve" being practically his location. He was afterwards connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad as engineer of the different branch roads for a period extending, at intervals, over a number of years. His last work for the Pennsylvania Company was the location of the seaboard route to Long Branch. He was also two years in the service of the U. S. Government as engineer on the harbor improvements on Lakes Erie and Michigan. His last actual professional work was the location of a coal road in West Virginia for a Philadelphia company. He started from home to locate this road in the mountains on his seventy-seventh birthday. As an engineer he excelled in location, and was very generally recognized by engineers of his day as at the head and front of his profession.

But his professional life was the smallest measure of his mental and spiritual development. He arose far above this in his inner contemplative life, and it is on this higher plane that those who knew him will ever remember him. He was a devoted friend to all humanity. He gave his time, means and entire sympathy and influence to the anti-slavery cause at a time when to do that was to be despised, but he lived to see the day when contempt was changed into very different feelings.

In his own family he was ever the gentlest and kindest of men. To them he was not only a father, but a counsellor, a companion and a friend.

His intellectual penetration was remarkable. His clear mind pierced through the mists and obscurities so readily that he seemed to divine the truth by a sort of prophetic faculty that bordered on the supernatural. Like all men of potent imagination, he believed thoroughly in these revelations of the mind. There was something in his character akin to the mystic Blake. The world could not spoil him. He had his visions and his dreams, and was rich in them. The simplicity of his character was beautiful. The entire artlessness and the unworldliness of his manner was delightful, and by it the rapier of criticism was robbed of its point.

He would have been called a remarkable man at any time. His natural powers were of a high and superior order. His acquired knowledge was wide and general. Had he lived in a country and a time less given to the "deification of property" than this, he would have been exalted to the eminence he merited and deserved. By virtue of the power, the sincerity, the serenity and the lucidity of his mind, he was equipped by nature for a leader in the fields of speculative thought, and was, in fact, a contemplative philosopher.

Though himself the author of a standard technical work on his own profession, he devoted his leisure rather to reading and to thought than to literary production. It seems a pity that one who wrote with the ease of Cowper and the chaste simplicity of Herbert, should have left us nothing in the way of literature to remember him by. But if he has left us no literary work, he has left us something, perhaps, still better. He has left the clear memory of a life that was high in aim and had nothing sordid about it. Among the swarms of characterless humanity he stood out a pronounced individual. Plunged in the corroding cares of an intensely practical and exacting profession, he yet found time to follow faithfully the dictates of his spiritual nature and to be guided by that light. He had a strong and abiding faith in the soul's immortality; and so, after more than half a century of useful toil, and after a few months of physical pain—which, though it conquered the body, could not subdue the unconquerable mind—he passed quietly away from the world, leaving as a legacy to his family and friends the serene recollection of an unsullied life.

119. JAMES EWING,[6] John,[5] John,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Columbia, 25 May, 1791.
m. Columbia, 4 July, 1839, Susan Eleanor Houston.
d. Columbia, 1 April, 1842.

Susan Eleanor Houston (Mifflin) was born October 4, 1805, and died , and was a daughter of James Houston by his wife, Anna Rhoda Wright.

166. I. ELEANOR EWING.[7]—*b.* Columbia, 20 May, 1840.
m. Columbia, 27 May, 1857, Dr. George Warner Mifflin.
d. Columbia, 7 June, 1860.

167. II. JAMES EWING.[7]—*b.* Columbia, 22 October, 1841.
m. Columbia, 28 June, 1866, Annie Wright.
d.

120. SAMUEL (FRANCIS),[6] Sarah,[5] Samuel,[4] Jonathan,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
d. Philadelphia, 1829.

Married, Christ Church, March 21, 1800, Elizabeth Davis, daughter of Manuel E. Davis, of New York, who was Captain of a vessel engaged in the Spanish trade. Married a Portuguese lady of good descent.(1)

Samuel Francis, son of Col. Turbutt Francis and Sarah Mifflin, in accordance with the terms of his grandfather's will, dropped the name Francis and assumed that of Mifflin. He is represented by descendants, all of whom live in Boston, Mass. Lived, Philadelphia.

168. I. EUGENIA.[7]—*b.*
m. James Newman.
d.

169. II. CHARLES.[7]—*b.* 19 July, 1805.
m. Mary Crowninshield.
d. 9 December, 1875.

170. III. HENRY.[7]—*b.*
d.

171. IV. FRANK.[7]—*b.*
d.

172. V. SOPHIA.[7]—*b.*
m. Edward Gardiner.
d.

173. VI. MATILDA.[7]—*b.*
m. Thomas Van Buren.
d.

(1) Sketch of Charles Mifflin, of Boston, Mass., by his son.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

121. EDWARD,[7] Warner,[6] Warner,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
d.

122. ELIZABETH,[7] Warner,[6] Warner,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]

123. CLEMENTINA,[7] Warner,[6] Warner,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
d. Byberry M. M., 4 mo. 18, 1865.

124. GEORGE W.,[7] Warner,[6] Warner,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m. 1. Columbia, 1857, Eleanor Ewing Mifflin.
2.
d.

9 mo. 29, 1857, George W. Mifflin was read out of meeting for marrying out and by a hireling minister. George W. Mifflin, 6 mo. 29, 1858, removed to Sadsbury Meeting.(1)

Eleanor Ewing Mifflin was daughter of James Ewing Mifflin[6] and Susan Eleanor Houston.

174. I. WARNER MIFFLIN.—*b.*
d.

125. DANIEL,[7] Samuel,[6] Daniel,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]

126. NATHANIEL,[7] Samuel,[6] Daniel,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]

127. WALKER,[7] Samuel,[6] Daniel,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]

175. I. PLEASONTON.[8]—*b.*
d.

176. II. DANIEL.[8]—*b.*
d.

128. SAMUEL H.,[7] Samuel,[6] Daniel,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]

177. I. SAMUEL.[8]—*b.*
d.

178. II. HALLIDAY.[8]—*b.*
d.

129. MARY ANNE,[7] Samuel,[6] Daniel,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m. ——— Ridgely.
d.

(1) Byberry M. Rec. (Pa. Hist. Soc.)

I. DANIEL RIDGELY.[8]—*b.*
d.

130. THOMAS S.,[7] Joshua,[6] Daniel,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]

131. DEBORAH ANNE,[7] Joshua,[6] Daniel,[5] Daniel,[4] Edward,[3] John,[2] John.[1]

132. JAMES LARGE,[7] Thomas,[6] George,[5] John,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, June 26, 1800.
d. Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1872.

133. GEORGE,[7] Thomas,[6] George,[5] John,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, May 2, 1802.
d. Philadelphia, Oct. 25, 1837.

134. MARY,[7] Thomas,[6] George,[5] John,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1804.
d. Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1873.

135. MARTHA,[7] Thomas,[6] George,[5] John,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, Nov. 7, 1807.
d. Philadelphia, May 2, 1867.

136. THOMAS,[7] Thomas,[6] George,[5] John,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, March 5, 1811.
d. Philadelphia, Aug. 29, 1870.

137. PHŒBE MORRIS,[7] Thomas,[6] George,[5] John,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, March 12, 1814.
d. Philadelphia, April 10, 1872.

138. JOHN LARGE,[7] Thomas,[6] George,[5] John,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, April 23, 1817.
d. Philadelphia, July 1, 1859.

139. WILLIAM,[7] Thomas,[6] George,[5] John,[4] George,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1820.
m. Feb. 4, 1839, Ann Poultney Large.
d.

182. I. JAMES.[8]—*b.* Philadelphia, Aug. 2, 1840.
m. Philadelphia, Nov. 29, 1871, Lily Sturgis Wight.
d.

140. MARY,[7] Thomas,[6] Benjamin,[5] Benjamin,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]

141. ELIZABETH,[7] Thomas,[6] Benjamin,[5] Benjamin,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]

142. BENJAMIN F.,[7] Thomas,[6] Benjamin,[5] Benjamin,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]

183. I. ANN ELIZA.—*b.*
d.

184. II. FRANK.—*b.*
d.

185. III. HENRY.—*b.*
d.

186. IV. MARY.—*b.*
d.

143. JULIA,[7] Thomas,[6] Benjamin,[5] Benjamin,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]

144. CONRAD,[7] Thomas,[6] Benjamin,[5] Benjamin,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]

145. ELLEN,[7] Thomas,[6] Benjamin,[5] Benjamin,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]

146. HENRY,[7] Thomas,[6] Benjamin,[5] Benjamin,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]

147. JOSEPH,[7] Benjamin,[6] Benjamin,[5] Benjamin,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]

148. ELLEN,[7] Benjamin,[6] Benjamin,[5] Benjamin,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]

149. MARY,[7] Benjamin,[6] Benjamin,[5] Benjamin,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]

150. CHARLES,[7] Benjamin,[6] Benjamin,[5] Benjamin,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]

151. WILLIAM,[7] Benjamin,[6] Benjamin,[5] Benjamin,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]

152. BENJAMIN,[7] Benjamin,[6] Benjamin,[5] Benjamin,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. 1787.
d. Philadelphia, 11 mo. 16, 1791 (aged 4 years).

153. SARAH,[7] Edward,[6] Benjamin,[5] Benjamin,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]

154. JOHN HOUSTON,[7] Joseph,[6] Joseph,[5] John,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m. Elizabeth Heise.
d.

The following obituary notice was published in the Philadelphia papers at his death:—

The death of John Houston Mifflin, at Columbia, in his 81st year, will recall to many old Philadelphians his early career in this city. His father was Joseph Mifflin, of rigid Quaker doctrine and descent; his mother, Martha Houston, of strict Presbyterian proclivities, both of old families of the State. Retaining some of the Puritanical spirit of the fathers, both were adverse to the cultivation of the æsthetic; but, notwithstanding the admonition of friends, Mr. Mifflin early devoted himself to the pursuit of art.

He studied drawing "from the life" at the Academy of the Fine Arts, and later, with Sully, Nagle and the Peales, painted the fair Philadelphians of his day. In 1835 he went to Europe with De Veaux, a fellow-student of talent from the South, who, dying in Rome, Mr. Mifflin saw

buried near the grave of the poet Keats. After studying in Paris in company with Healy, he returned to America and painted portraits of some of the celebrities of the North, and many portraits and miniatures in the chief cities of the South.

He was the author of a graceful volume of poems; wrote occasionally for the leading periodical of the times, *The Gentleman's Magazine;* lectured on art, and was devoted to the drama.

Though by no means a business man, he held at various times many unsalaried positions of public trust.

Elizabeth Heise was born, Columbia, and died, Columbia, and was daughter of Samuel Heise by his wife, Patience Bethel.

187. I. LLOYD.—*b.*
d.

188. II. DeVEAUX.—*b.*
d.

189. III. HOUSTON.—*b.*
d.

190. IV. MARY.—*b.*
d.

191. V. CHARLES.—*b.*
m. Jenny Cameron.
d.

155. JAMES,[7] Joseph,[6] Joseph,[5] John,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]

156. DEBORAH ANN,[7] Joseph,[6] Joseph,[5] John,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]

157. JOSEPH,[7] Joseph,[6] Joseph,[5] John,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m. Julia Stewart.
d.

192. I. DEBORAH.[8]—*b.*
d.

193. II. JAMES.[8]—*b.*
d.

194. III. MARTHA.[8]—*b.*
d.

195. IV. STEWART.[8]—*b.*
d.

196. V. JOSEPH.[8]—*b.*
d.

197. VI. WILLIAM.[8]—*b.*
d.

158. WILLIAM,[7] Samuel W.,[6] Jonathan,[5] John,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
d.

159. SUSAN,[7] Samuel W.,[6] Jonathan,[5] John,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.

160. JONATHAN,[7] Samuel W.,[6] Jonathan,[5] John,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
d.

161. GEORGE,[7] Samuel W.,[6] Jonathan,[5] John,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m. Barbara H. Peart.

198. I. ELIZABETH H.[8]—*b.*
d.

199. II. ARCHER B.[8]—*b.*
d.

200. III. SAMUEL W.[8]—*b.*
d.

162. ELIZABETH,[7] Samuel W.,[6] Jonathan,[5] John,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]

163. ROBERT W.,[7] Samuel W.,[6] Jonathan,[5] John,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m. Ella Adams.

201. I. ROBERT THORNTON.—*b.*

202. II. JONATHAN EARLE.—*b.*

164. EDWARD,[7] Samuel W.,[6] Jonathan,[5] John,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
d.

165. JOHN,[7] Samuel W.,[6] Jonathan,[5] John,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
d.

166. ELEANOR EWING,[7] James Ewing,[6] John,[5] John,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Columbia, 20 May, 1840.
m. Columbia, 27 May, 1857, Dr. George Warner Mifflin.
d. Columbia, 7 June, 1860.

I. JAMES WARNER.—*b.* Columbia, 11 Oct., 1859.
d. Columbia, 18 Aug., 1862.

167. JAMES EWING,[7] James Ewing,[6] John,[5] John,[4] John,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Columbia, Oct. 22, 1841.
m. Columbia, 28 June, 1866, Annie Wright.
d.

Annie Wright (Mifflin) was born, Columbia, November 1, 1844, and died , and was daughter of John Lowdon Wright by his wife, Ann Evans.

203. I. JAMES EWING.[8]—*b.* Columbia, 18 April, 1867.
d.

204. II. JOHN LOWDON WRIGHT.[8]—*b.* Columbia, 25 Dec., 1870.
d.

205. III. HOWARD EWING.[8]—*b.* Columbia, 27 Sept., 1874.
d. Columbia, 9 June, 1875.

168. EUGENIA,[7] Samuel,[6] Elizabeth,[5] Samuel,[4] Jonathan,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m. James Newman.
d.

169. CHARLES,[7] Samuel,[6] Elizabeth,[5] Samuel,[4] Jonathan,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b. Philadelphia, 18 July, 1805.
d. Boston, 9 Dec., 1875.

Married Mary Crowninshield, daughter of Hon. B. W. Crowninshield, who was for many years member of Congress, and subsequently Secretary of the Navy.

Lived, Philadelphia and Boston. Studied medicine with Dr. Hewson, of Philadelphia.

I. ELIZABETH C.[8]—*b.*
d.

II. BENJAMIN CROWNINSHIELD.[8]—*b.* Boston.
m. Pittsfield, Mass., 22 Sept., 1867, Sarah E. Learned.(1)
d. June, 1880.

III. EUGENIA.[8]—*b.*
d.

IV. GEORGE M.[8]—*b.*
m.
d.

170. HENRY,[7] Samuel,[6] Elizabeth,[5] Samuel,[4] Jonathan,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m.
d.

171. FRANK,[7] Samuel,[6] Elizabeth,[5] Samuel,[4] Jonathan,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m.
d.

(1) Sarah E. Learned was daughter of Hon. Edward and Caroline A. (Stoddard) Learned, of Pittsfield, Mass. (Genealogy of Learned Fam., Pa. Hist. Soc.)

172. SOPHIA,[7] Samuel,[6] Elizabeth,[5] Samuel,[4] Jonathan,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m. Boston, Edward Gardiner.
d.

173. MATILDA,[7] Samuel,[6] Elizabeth,[5] Samuel,[4] Jonathan,[3] John,[2] John.[1]
b.
m.
d.

The above memoranda, it is evident, are incomplete, perhaps often inaccurate, and certainly inadequate. If they give any information to those interested in this family, or suggest further facts, almost forgotten, which some other hand may now record, their purpose will have been accomplished.

THE END.

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